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TRUE GREATNESS.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Say, where doth greatness dwell? In courts,
On thrones of glory seated,
'Mid glittering ranks of bright cohorts,
By pomp and grandeur greeted?
A crown, indeed, may make a king,
Our crowns true greatness cannot bring.

Or shall we find on battle field,
By victory attended,
The truly great, unless the shield
The cause of right defended?
For oft hath might the battle gained,
While nations wept th' escutcheons stained.

Shall hoarded richness greatness grant
Where mortal worth is needed,
What time the sons of woe and want
In vain their sorrows pleaded?
True greatness surely must be more
Than misers seek or fools adore.

But he who feels another's woe,
And strives to soothe his sorrow,
Whose sympathies spontaneous flow
To brighten his to-morrow,
Shall be esteemed both good and great,
And heaven shall bless his last estate.

Good service makes the meanest great,
Zeal purest shines, and brightest;
Devotion smiles at frowning fate,
Love's labor is the lightest;
What lives to purpose lives indeed,
And good works best adorn his creed.

Then say not wealth, or rank, or power,
Or crowns, confer true glory:
'Tis goodness that survives the hour,
And reads the best in story;
And though obscure the good man's name,
'Tis glorious still, though lost to fame.

THE OLD BUREAU.

CHAPTER I.

Where'er a single human breast,
Is crush'd by pain and grief,
There would I ever be a guest,
And sweetly bring relief.

As we were passing down Exchange street several days ago, we stopped in front of an auction room, to examine the various articles that were exposed to be sold under the hammer. We were there but a few moments, when we heard a female voice inquiring, "Is the old bureau to be sold to-day?" On looking up, we perceived the question had been addressed to us by a young lady, whose sad but pleasant countenance struck us at once. We replied that all the articles spread on the sidewalk would be disposed of to the highest bidder.

"I should like this bureau if it goes low enough," she said, pointing to an old-fashioned article that was standing among other furniture; "but I never bought anything at auction in my life, and I see no woman here; I don't know as it would be proper for me to bid."

"It would be perfectly proper," we remarked, but if you wish it, I will bid off the bureau."

"If you will sir, I shall be greatly obliged to you."

"How high are you willing I should go?"

"I don't know exactly how much it is worth, but if it sells for three or four dollars you may buy it."

"Shall I speak to a hand-cartman to leave it at your house."

"No, sir, I will call at noon and settle for it and take it away. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness."

So saying, the young lady went away, leaving us to wonder who she was, and of what use the old piece of furniture could be to her. We examined it—took out the drawers—but saw nothing remarkable about it. At eleven o'clock, when the auction commenced, we were present, and after waiting nearly an hour, the auctioneer remarked, "we will now sell the bureau. What will you give me, gentlemen?" One man offered two dollars, another three, and we bid a half-dollar more. Four dollars were bid—four and a half, and five dollars.

We were astonished that the old thing should bring so high a price. What could we do? See it sold, and disappoint the lady? The thought struck us that it might have belonged to some friend, and she wished to purchase it on that account, and rather than disappoint her, we resolved to bid again. Six dollars were offered by another to our astonishment; but when our hand is in, we seldom let another outbid us, and so we offered until the bureau was run up to ten dollars—and we purchased it for half a dollar more. Certainly we would not have given four dollars for it to use ourself. However, we bought it, and had it sent to our room, telling the auctioneer that if a lady should call for it to inform her where it might be found. We examined it again and again, and began to regret our purchase, feeling almost certain that the young woman would not thank us for what we had done; but we never mourn over a bad bargain. Our philosophy will not permit us to do so.

A little after dark, as we were sitting in our sanctum, the young lady came in, with an apology for intruding, and remarked, "you bought the bureau—so the auctioneer informs me."

"Yes, I bought it at an extravagant price, I assure you."

"What did you give?"

"Ten dollars and a half."

"You astonish me. What can I do? I had no idea that it would bring over three or four dollars, and am not prepared to pay for it to night."

"I supposed it was foolish in me to give so much for it; but I presumed you wanted it very much."

"I did, sir, and would not value paying double the amount for the bureau, if I were able, rather than not have it."

"So I apprehended. Perhaps it may have belonged to some friend of yours?"

"Yes, sir, that bureau was once my mother's"—and I noticed a tear come in her eye, which she endeavored to conceal—"but she is dead now, and I wished to keep it in remembrance of her."

Thinking the lady might be poor, we told her that she might take the bureau that night if she wished, and pay us for it when she found it convenient.

"I am greatly obliged to you for your kindness, but would rather that you should keep it until it is paid for."

We urged her to take it, but she refused, saying—"I will see what I can do, and call in a day or two and see you," and bidding us good evening, she left.

There is something very mysterious about this woman, thought we. It may be that she is poor, and perhaps in very destitute circumstances. But she shows an excellent heart, and the warmest attachment to a deceased mother. Her education must have been good, and she has evidently seen better days. And we thought the next time she called upon us, we would ascertain something more of her character and circumstances—perhaps her name, which we felt anxious to learn.

In a day or two the young woman called on us again, and with tears in her eyes she remarked, "I do not know what you will think of me, but all the money I have in the world is five dollars; this I have brought you towards the bureau you were so kind as to purchase for me." So saying she placed the money before us in silver.

"I shall not take money at present," we remarked, "I can do without it. You may take the bureau if you want; and when you are able, at some future time, you may pay me for it."

She expressed a great deal of gratitude, and said, 'I would rather you should take what I have;" and nothing, that we could say would induce her to take the money again.

"You appear to have seen some affliction?" we remarked, as we saw the tears in her eyes.

"Not much, sir; I must confess that I have not always been as poor as I am at present; for I have seen better days. When my parents were living, I never knew what it was to want for anything. Now I cannot say so."

"How long have your parents been dead?"

"About six years since my father died; and it was four years ago last Saturday, when my mother was buried."

At the mention of her mother's name, the tears came fast to her eyes—a tender chord was touched—we saw it and made no more inquiries—when she took her leave.

It was nearly six weeks before we saw the young lady again. She then called upon us with the remainder of money that we had paid for the bureau.

We protested against receiving it at that time, thinking it might have been inconvenient for her to pay it; but she insisted that we should have it, saying, "I am under great obligations to you for your kindness. Had it not been for you I should not have the bureau—the only relic of my mother; for it was then impossible for me to raise the amount you so generously paid. I shall never forget your kindness."

"Do you wish to take the bureau away?"

"I have spoken to a cartman who will call here in a short time, and have it removed out of the way; for I suppose that you will be glad to get rid of it."

"Not at all. I am pleased that I was instrumental of a little service to you, and if ever you need assistance, I shall always be ready to render it."

"I thank you, sir, with all my heart.

At this moment the man came for the bureau, and bidding us good evening, the young lady left the room.

CHAPTER II.

I ask a lowly cot
With sweet content within,
Where envy shall molest me not,
Nor Pride shall tempt to sin.

"Going, going—will you give me but $2 for this excellent bureau?" exclaimed Mr. Bailey, the auctioneer, a year or two since as we were passing down Exchange street. "Here Mr. C," he said, turning to us, "Buy this bureau; it is cheap enough; it is worth more for kindling wood than what it is going for; just look at it—going, going—say quick, or you loose it."

Two dollars and fifty cents, we bid, as we saw it was the very same bureau that we had bought several years before for ten dollars, and it was knocked off to us.

This is singular enough, thought we, as we had the article carried to our room. Where is the young woman who formerly owned it? Who was she?

We made several inquiries but could not ascertain who she was, or what had become of her. The bureau had been carried to the auction room by an individual whom Mr. Bailey never saw before, and all our inquiries to ascertain what became of the young lady seemed fruitless.

Several months passed by, and still we heard nothing of the young lady, when one day not knowing but we might get some clue to the former owner we took out all the drawers separately and examined them. We saw no writing whatever. In the back of the under drawer we noticed that a small piece of pine had been inserted. It looked as if it had been to stop a defect. Prying it with a knife it came out, when to our astonishment we found several gold pieces, to the value of about fifty dollars, besides a note for twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest, made payable to Sarah ——, when she should becomes of age; it was a witnessed note and had been running about ten years, signed by a very wealthy man, whose reputation for honesty is not exceedingly good.

Without mentioning to a single individual what we had discovered we immediately renewed our efforts to ascertain who Sarah———was, and where she could be found. We learned that a girl of this name formerly lived with a Captain———, and did the work of the kitchen. Of him we could obtain but little information. His wife recollected the girl and spoke of her in the highest terms. She believed that she had married a mechanic, and retired from the city, but his name, she could not recollect. By repeated inquiries we ascertained that Sarah with her husband lived on a small farm on the road that leads to Saco. Taking an early opportunity, we started for the residence of the young woman. After several iniquiries upon the road, we were directed to the house.

It was a pleasant situation, a little from the road, while everything looked neat about the dwelling. As we drew up to the cottage, who should come to the door but the very woman we had so long been anxious to find. She recognized me at once.

"Why, Mr. C——, how glad I am to see you! Where in the world did you come from? Walk in and take a seat."

Her husband was present—an intelligent looking man—to whom she presented us.

"I have often thought of you," she remarked, and when in Portland have been tempted to call and see you; but although I have not called be assured I have not forgotten your kindness, and I never shall forget it."

"But you seem happier than when I last saw you."

"Be assured, sir, I am. My husband has hired this little farm, where we have resided for the last two years, and we make a comfortable living, and are happy as we could wish. In the course of a few years, if we have our health, and prosper, we are in hopes to purchase the farm."

"What does the owner value it at."

"He values it at about fifteen hundred dollars. We have had to purchase a great many farming things, or we should have made a payment towards it."

"But what has become of our old bureau?"

"I fear I shall never see it again," she replied; and after a pause said—"I believe I have never told you how I have been situated?"

"You never did.

When my mother died, it was thought she left some property in the hands of an uncle of mine, that would come to me when I was of age, but he said it was not the case. With him I resided a short time."

"Was your uncle's name Mr. ——," said we, mentioning the individual who had signed the note in our possession.

"Yes sir—that was his name. He was very unkind to me—made me work so hard and was so cross that I was obliged to leave him and earn my living by doing the work of a kitchen girl. One day I learned he was about to dispose of what little property mother had left to pay an old debt of hers. As soon as I found it correct, I immediately went to auction and found it too true. You know about the bureau, the only article of my mother's property I could purchase—and had it not been for your kindness it would have gone with the rest. The money I paid was earned in the kitchen. As I found it inconvenient to carry it with me, I asked my aunt's permission to put it in her garret, which permission she granted. On calling for it when I was married, I learned that uncle had disposed of it with some things at auction. I would rather have lost a hundred dollars; not that the bureau possessed any real value, but it belonged to my dear beloved mother—(a tear came in the poor woman's eye)—and on that account I did not wish to part with it. But it was useless to speak to uncle about it—he was entirely indifferent to me and what concerned me."

"Suppose that I should tell you that I have that bureau in my office."

"Is it possible! You astonish me, Mr. ——. Have you indeed the old bureau?"

"I have, and, what is better, I have something here for you" taking out my pocket-book and placing the note and gold upon the table—"these are yours."

"Why, sir, you more and more astonish me."

"They are yours. After I became the owner of your bureau, I found this gold and this note concealed in one of the drawers. There are nearly fifty dollars, and the note is against your uncle, for nearly three thousand dollars, every cent of which you can recover."

The astonished lady could not speak for some time; but when she recovered from her surprise, she could only express her gratitude in tears, nay, more, she offered us half the amount; but we merely told her that it pleased us more to have justice done her and be instrumental in adding to the happiness of those we considered so worthy as herself and husband.

When we left, we promised to call on her soon again, and in the meantime to make arrangements for her to receive her just dues from her unworthy uncle.

The old man demurred a little at first; but when he found he could wrong a poor orphan girl no longer, he paid the note with interest—begging us not to expose him.

Sarah's husband purchased the farm on which he resided, stocked it well, and is now an independent farmer. Two happier souls it is difficult to find than Sarah and her husband. May prosperity attend them to the close of life.

THE REIGN OF FLOWERS.

The fashion writer of the Boston Globe says: The trimming which is to be popular above all others this season is flowers. From the crown of her pretty head to the toe of her slender foot, Mistress Mary will be adorned with buds and blossoms. They will wreath her hat, cluster at her throat; emboss the cuffs and facings of her dress, and even nestle in the bows on her slippers and weave themselves into bracelets around her gloves. She cannot wear too many, but she cannot be too careful that they accord with each other. She must not wear a wreath of field flowers on her hat and a tea rose to fasten her necktie, but must be rigidly consistent. A pretty feature of this fashion of wearing flowers was seen in some of the Parisian ball dresses made for mid-Lent. A pretty chatelaine loop of flowers was hung in a loop from the left side, and through this the train of the dress was worn in dancing.

A POETIC TRIBUTE.

[Baltimore Sun—Death column.]

Cold as a statue, forever at rest,
Are the gloveless hands that are crossed on her breast;
Sweetly the wind as a harp in the tree
Breathless a glad strain o'er the worn heart set free;
Whose trouble was long and whose sorrow was deep,
Ere the good Lord came as she lay asleep.
But sorrow and trouble and pain are o'er,
For the cold still form shall rise no more.
For the soul looks down from a heavenly p ace,
On a silent heart and a beautiful face.

MEMORIES.

Yes, dear, it is twilight,
Put your pen away;
Make the fire burn brighter
At the close of day.
Shall I tell you, softly
Of the long ago?
Then draw nearer, darling
To the ruddy glow.

In this time-worn casket,
Are my keep-sakes old:
Letters and a portrait
In its frame of gold;
And some faded roses,—
Petals in decay,—
Slumber now in silence,
Once they bloomed in May.

They were fondly gathered
By a loving one,
Wove in wreath of beauty
Ere the day was done.
They my brow encircled
By their snowy bloom;
Made my heart grow lighter
With their sweet perfume.

But they drooped in sadness,
So I laid them here,
With the cherished letters,
And the portrait dear.
Then I whispered gently;
"These are mine to keep
Through the future toiling
When the Past's asleep.

Do you know the story
Told in grief and pain,
How these hidden treasures
In my heart have lain?
How I sent the letters,
Just a day too late,
To some one in sorrow
Lost in arms of Fate?

Letters and the portrait,
Came again—were mine,
So I laid them fondly
On my memory's shrine,
With the wreath of roses
That my brow had pressed
Ere the leaves had withered,
In a strange unrest.

Dearest, close the casket
Place these things within;
They have brought me shadows
Of "the might have been."
Lay them, there, in silence
In that grave away;
Smooth my silver tresses
Changed from brown to grey.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

ASKING QUESTIONS.

[Phila. Ledger.]

Whoever has listened with close attention to the conversation of children, cannot fail to have noticed how largely it is composed of questions. On every subject, from the simplest to the most abstruse, their inquiries come thick and fast, taking the knowledge, patience and ingenuity of the wisest and clearest heads to give correct and satisfactory answers. It is, doubtless, owing to this characteristic that during the early years of life improvement is so much more rapid than at any subsequent period. The child is strongly actuated by a desire to know, and has, as yet, no dread of exposing his ignorance. Moreover, he has an unbounded trust in what is told him, and therefore takes the most simple and direct method of satisfying his mental cravings. Gradually however, external influences impair this simplicity and faith. He has been laughed at or derided for not finding out, or silenced by authority that ought to have encouraged, and not repressed his inquiring spirit, or deceived by false and careless answers. He thus learns reticence, and from fear of being ridiculed, or repulsed, or deceived, he forbears to ask the questions that arise in his mind, and thus seriously diminished his opportunities for improvement.

Now it is an unquestionable fact, that education of all kinds flows into us more freely through this channel than through any other. No knowledge is so quickly and thoroughly vitalized and made part of us as that which is elicited by the earnest question. The mind is just then in exactly the condition to receive it, and it finds a permanent lodgment, where at other times it would be blown away by any passing wind. It becomes, then, of the first importance to secure these favorable opportunities. Young persons, especially, who have passed childhood, though still full of that curiosity which is the soul of progress, are apt to be peculiary sensitive to the opinions of others, and anxious to secure their respect, and for this reason frequently forego the privilege of knowing, lest they should betray their ignorance. They often listen attentively and learn much in this way, but when a point is touched which they do not understand, instead of simply asking to have it cleared up, they shrink back timidly, and the opportunity is gone. Young persons are not alone liable to commit this error. Every one is conscious at times of the feeling, and to it is due a large proportion of the prevailing ignorance, even of common and familar things. Could we overcome it and bravely acknowledge to others the inferiority which we readily admit to ourselves, it would quickly disappear. Ignorance is the one thing of all others that cannot endure the light of day. Hidden away in silence and fear, it flourishes, but brought openly and fully into the sunlight of free thought and discussion, it melts and vanishes.

There is another and even less excusable hindrance to the salutary practice of asking questions, which consists in the conceit with which some of us are afflicted. There are those who find it difficult to believe that any one can better be informed than themselves. Sometimes it is only on one special subject that they consider themselves to be so thoroughly posted, and sometimes the disease extends over the whole range of human affairs. It is a truly pitiable sight to see one so saturated with vanity that he really imagines that no one is able to instruct him. He must reap the inevitable penalty of continued ignorance, rendered all the more hopeless by his unconsciousness of it. Happily such extreme cases are rare, yet something of this conceit dwells with each of us and deprives us of many improving influences. There is scarcely any one in whose company we may be accidentally thrown who is not capable of instructing us in something, if we will but draw him out by questions that evince a real desire to learn. Nor can we tell how valuable may be the information thus gained. Accumulated and laid away in the mind, it becomes a reserved force which will work out its results, though we may not foretell the time or mode. Much real pleasure is also given in this way; as every one is glad to speak on subjects which deeply interest him and on which he feels at home, and conversation is thus elevated and made valuable by eliciting the best that is in each.

It is true, there is much questioning that is of a very different nature. Idle curiosity and gossip, impertinent intrusion into other's affairs, and a supercilious vanity that only desires an opportunity to display its own attainments, often prompt useless and foolish questions which should never be put. But a very little insight will enable us to separate the chaff from the wheat. The habit of asking questions, which we here uphold, must be founded on the simple and pure desire for legitimate knowledge, and is the very antipodes of all prying inquisitiveness and conceit. It has its roots in a modest spirit, and gladly welcomes every refreshing and life-giving influence. It is child-like in its purity and simplicity, yet it is a most potent instrument in developing true manhood and womanhood. If the rightful asking of questions be an art worthy of cultivation, then their worthy answering becomes a matter of equal importance. Let us never slight the humblest questioner who approaches us in earnestness, but gladly give to him the best knowledge we have, and let the many failures we make to supply his needs be incentives to fresh exertion on our part in the way of self-culture.

NEW BONNETS FOR THE SEASON.

[New York Times.]

The intensely cold weather we experience has not kept many establishments from opening their Spring bonnets. It is, however, scarcely possible to judge at present what form will be worn this spring, for after importation many shapes are adopted and many rejected; this accounts for our fashions generally differing vastly at the end of the season from Parisian styles. We make French patterns as it were our starting point, and change them to suit the American taste. This being the case we cannot announce as a certainty what the favorite shape will be. From the many imported bonnets we have seen we judge there is a decided tendency to make them larger, with this exception there is little variation of form noticeable. For very young ladies the English walking hat is most certain to meet with general favor. It covers the forehead, and is generally trimmed with long ostrich feathers. For trimmings broche scarfs will be much in vogue, and flowers will be used in the greatest profusion. Many bonnets have half wreaths, which are generally composed of fine flowers of two or three kinds; sometimes the whole bonnet is surrounded with half-brown roses, poppies, and, in short, with flowers of every imaginable sort, all bunched in every conceiveable manner. Many of the bonnets are surrounded with poppies. Ivy and geranium leaves are mixed with the various flowers. But few of the new styles have jet ornaments. These are replaced by gold, and silver, and pearl beading, and white galloon worked with silver. We have also seen velvet worked in several colors. This is quite a new idea, and a decided relief from the perpetual jet ornaments we have been condemned to have recourse to for so long a time. Birds and feathers will also be used, but not nearly so liberally as they have been. Gilded and silvered buckles, and ornaments covered with pearls, are likely to be much in favor. Some of the hats have plaid scarfs around the crown; these are generally made to correspond with the suits worn.

Almost all the imported bonnets are of chip. The prevailing color is likely to be canary.

We have seen a very elegant white chip bonnet, with a brim lined with straw-colored gros grain: on the outside were loops of white gros grain lined with straw color. The entire front underneath was covered with wheat and fine white flowers intermixed: these extended to the back and fell in sprays.

A white chip bonnet had a band of black velvet around the crown worked in red, green, and golden flowers: on one side were poppies and daisies; over the crown was a blue feather, and a little toward the back was a dark gray bird's wing; at the back of the bonnet, a little on one side, was a single loop of black velvet worked like the band, in the centre was a full plaited trimming of light blue silk; from this fell long blue loops and ends.

Another white chip had a brim lined with pink silk, over which was a twisted piece of pink silk; a wreath of rosebuds with a profusion of green wheat extended from the centre of the bonnet on the inside to the back. A twisted piece of pink silk slightly fringed on each side surrounded the crown; at the back hung long tulle strings.

A stylish black chip bonnet, turned up in the middle in front, was trimmed underneath with a wreath of mignonette, with roses with different colors intermixed. The crown had a silk scarf with a large loop in front and another in the back.

A black lace bonnet was also turned up in front, and had a wreath of mignonette on the outside. The inside was trimmed with a band of pink ribbon, in the centre of this band were loops; a small green bird was placed upon the loops; the inside of the brim had a small border of jet beads.

A white chip bonnet was surrounded with poppies, and had a heavy white broche scarf around the crown; a large bow of the same material was in the middle in front.

A similar bonnet was trimmed with light blue; it had very fine blue and white flowers intermixed with green leaves, and at the side was an aigrette of blue feathers. From the back depended long blue and white ends.

Another had a large bird on the top of the crown; the brim was bordered with white silk and had scarlet ribbon ends at the back.

One of the most beautiful and newest bonnets we have seen had a heavy white broche scarf around the crown, and large loops over which were fine purple and white flowers, with ivy; on the left side were also loops; at the back was a bunch of purple flowers with ivy leaves; there were also flowers upon the crown. The principal novelty of this bonnet consisted in the brim having both inside and outside a white galloon worked with silver.

FARM NOTES.

SOOT AS A GARDEN FERTILIZER.

Perhaps it may have occurred to some of our lady readers that the refuse soot of our chimneys is one of the most valuable stimulants and fertilizers they can have for their garden flowers. The following incident of practical experience is from a lady contributor to the Rural Carolian: During two seasons we nursed, fed and petted the Hartford prolific grape vine—as much for its shade over the window as for its fruit—but it persisted in remaining a stunted cane, yellow, and refusing to climb. Despairing a shade, grapes and roses, we finally bethought ourselves of soot as a manure, and forthwith made a "soot tea" by steeping a tea cup of soot in a quart of water. This we administered, two doses each, to both the trees and the vine. The vine grew six feet in height in the space of six weeks, the rose bush four feet in the same length of time—both therefore rejoiced in living green.

WHAT TO DO WITH GROUND OCCUPIED BY WINTER-KILLED WHEAT.

The Farmers' Home Journal quotes the questions of a correspondent, and gives the answer appended:

I have a field of wheat very badly winter-killed, and not wishing to lose the use of the field for the entire year, I now write for information in regard to sowing spring barley. What are the requisites for a crop? What is the price of seed, where obtained, and manner and amount to be sown per acre? If there is much uncertainty about this crop, please state so, that I can make arrangements for something else.

Answer.—For spring barley prepare your ground as for wheat, sow early, that is, about the time oats are sown, and no less than a bushel and a half to the acre, taking particular pains to harrow it in well. At present there is no spring barley in our market, but you can order it either directly, or through some seedsman, from Louisville for Cincinnati, and judging from present quotations it will cost about $1 70 per bushel.

As to the certainty of the crop, there are various opinions expressed by our farmers. We know of several who sowed barley last spring, and notwithstanding the severe drouth, had no reason to complain of its yield; while another, and equally practical farmer, says he sowed two bushels to the acre and that his crop was nearly a failure, as he raised only seventeen bushels per acre. Still, taking into consideration the very unfavorable season, we would call that not so bad a showing after all. Is the wheat so much injured as to be beyond redemption by rolling?

HELPING TO HATCH.

Can you render a hen chicken advantageous assistance during its hatching? Yes, most assuredly. The eggs of some varieties, particularly the Asiatic, are sometimes exceedingly thick shelled, the shell "pips," and here the little bird breathes his last, if help is not given. The fine membrane becomes glued to him and contracts, and it, with his downy covering becomes, as it were, a coat of mail to crush out its life. Notice, and if the hatching is slow, have an eye to your nest until the business is through with; for sometimes it appears as if epidemic. Many chicks go by the board in this way. Help should be rendered; so take a small sized bodkin, and carefully thrusting its point a short distance under the membrane and shell, gently tear the first and crack the later as you proceed around the circumference of the egg. If the shell is very dry, drop a few drops of tepid water at the point of pressure. Having taken off the top of the shell, drop about ten drops of warm water around the body of the chick, and put the egg, as it now stands, under the hen, the open side uppermost. Behind or under the fluff is the best situation. This done, the chick is, nine times out of ten, safe, and will hatch vigorously.—[Poultry Bulletin.

ORCHARD GRASS.

As the time for sowing grass is approaching, I wish to say a few words on this subject. No farmer should be without a small field of orchard-grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in [illegible] or poor ground and is splendid [illegible] prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other, and, after close grazing, ten days' rest is sufficient to produce another growth. My experience is that cows feeding on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue-grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and, when once well set, remains for many years.

It is especially adapted to winter grazing, as it remains green all the season. The proper time for sowing it is in February or March, after wheat or barley. If the field is sown in oats, sow after the harrow, and follow with a light brush. The quantity of seed necessary is twenty pounds per acre. It produces more seed than any of the other grasses, and if cut while in bloom makes good hay. Two crops can be cut in a season, the first in June, and the second about the first of September. I have a lot that was sown eighteen years ago, and speak knowingly of its excellence. Give it a trial, farmers, and you will never regret it.—[Cor. Farmer's Home Journal.

WATERPROOFS for ladies are now made after the Ulster pattern. They are in the form of a long straight sack, belted in from the sides upon the back and finished with a shawl-shaped hood and pockets, including a neat little pocket in the cuff of the sleeve for car fare, stamps, tickets, change, and the like.

"UNDER THE ROSE."

A PLANTONIC KISS.

You kissed me, as if roses slipped
Their rose-bud necklaces, and blew
Such breaths as never yet have dipped
The bee in fragrance over shoe,
While rose leaves of their color stripped
Themselves to make a blush for you.

Nor chide with such a cold constraint,
As if you laid the rose in snow;
For this the summer stores her paint,
The dappled twilights overflow
With motley colors, pied and quaint,
For kisses that in flowers do grow.

Nor pout and tease; you did not mean
So sweet a thing. Abide this test:
In open markets grades are seen
Of good and bad, in price expressed;
The buyer's purse most choose between;
But when we give, we give the best.

Yet if that color, sweet as bees,
Of flower flushes teases, see
How we can pluck such thorns as these,
That bleed in blushes, easily;
For kiss me, sweet, just as you please;
I'll take it as it pleases me.

—Harper's Magazine for April.

A BABY SONG.

[Donn Piatt.]

Does baby know
That under the snow
The little plants
Are beginning to grow,
And violets blue,
To greet surprise,
Will open their eyes.
When the white snow flies?

No—but baby knows
That under the snows
Of the mother's breast
His Eden is,
And his little hand
Is finding the land
Where the sweets are his.

VARIETIES.

THE last rose of summer—zeros.—[Worcester Press.

WHY might carpenters believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.

IT is related that a widow, aged 103 years, in Germany, was recently married to a man aged 60.

ANNIE HOWE, who eloped with her lover in Montreal the other day, was bound to be married Annie Howe.

THE debts of various bankrupt States throughout the world amount to about $1,200,000,000 almost all of which is due to English creditors.

THAT law in Vienna which forbids artists to recognize applause in the theatres is no nonsense. Lucca has been fined 50 florins for violating it.

WHEN Brigham Young was in jail the other day for contempt of court there were five of his wives weeping at each window of that institution, and twelve at the door.

ARSENE HOUSSAYE, the French author, gave a masquerade at his rooms in Paris recently, and it is described in the newspapers of that city as a brilliant and bad affair. Lord Lytton, the Rothchilds, Dumas, and a lot of counts and barons were there. So were many of the worst women in Paris, none of whom were compelled to unmask.

"How is your church getting on?" asked a friend of a rigorous Scotchman, who had separated in turn from the Kirk, the Free Church, the United Presbyterian and several lesser bodies. "Pretty weel, pretty weel. There's nobody belongs to it now but my brother and myself, and I'm nae sure of Sandy's soundness."

THE Salt Lake Tribune tells how a game of cards saved ten miners from destruction by a recent avalanche in Cottonwood Canon. They were going up to the mines, and left the trail and entered an unoccupied cabin to play a game of cards, and had barely got seated when the avalanche slid down the trail which they had left carrying everything before it.

"MRS. GRANT has discontinued her receptions, owing, it is said, to the delicate state of Mrs. Sartoris' health. The President has also abandoned his receptions for the same cause."—[Exchange. It might be well to add in this connection that Mrs. Sartoris "has also abandoned her receptions for the same cause." It's a mighty delicate piece of business all around, though, to talk about.—[Another Exchange.

"How's your arm?" is now the salutation in New Haven. In the course of a few weeks every man, woman and child in that place will be properly vaccinated, and until that happy consummation is reached, children who are not fortunate enough to have had their arms scratched can be known by the general air of depression which is the outward expression of the inner consciousness which says, "you are not in the style."

A POOR woman, bound for San Francisco on a Union Pacific train, was obliged to leave that train on the 21st ult., and became a mother at Papillion station on the 22d. The conductor at once telegraphed from Papillion: "He weighs twelve pounds, and his name is George Washington." All the passengers in the coach, upon hearing the announcement, gave three cheers for George Washington. Then they chipped in and bought a little hatchet and sent it to the youth, bidding him also follow the example of his illustrious namesake.

HELEN RODIUS, was the belle of Selma, Texas, and John Kincaid, a planter, was her unaccepted lover. Two years ago, after again asking her to marry him and again hearing her refusal, he told her that he could no longer bear to live near her. "I am going to Mexico," he said, "and I forbid you to marry anybody else. If I hear of you disobeying this injunction I will come back and kill you." He went away, and Helen thought lightly of his threat. After a while she fell in love with a druggist named Faust, and married him. A month ago they attended a public ball, and Helen was astonished to see her rejected lover there. He was affable at first, but as the night wore on he drank excessively of brandy and then disappeared. Faust took his wife home, and started for Houston on business. In the morning she was found stabbed to death in bed, and Kincaid has not been seen in Selma since.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

THE Ohio Legislature proposes to adjourn on the 29th of March.

EVERYTHING is lovely between Spain and the United States, notwithstanding that letter of Gen. Cushing on file with the rebel archives.

SOME of our Radical contemporaries kindly advised us not to undertake to explain the New Hampshire election. Certainly not. The job belongs to them, and we hope to see them explain it.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know whether anybody was fooled into risking fifty cents and seven pounds of sugar for the Pittsburgh Commercial. In the language of the St. Louis Dispatch, Alas, no.

WE are not in favor of murder as a general rule, but the man who offered seven pounds of sugar as an inducement to subscribe to the Commercial ought to be killed. Yet he is at large, and no reward offered.

THE Republican State Senate don't propose to be caught in the Local Option drag-net. The friends of General Hartranft would rather not be bothered with that issue in the next campaign. He prefers a clear field where words of promise are easier to make than broken ones to explain.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE Presidential stock is on the rise, the Pennsylvania Ring having taken him in charge. He was accorded a grand reception at the house of Gen. Bingham in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at which Cameron, Governor Hartranft, Kemble and many other heretofore Grant men were present. The Third Termer must wake up or Blaine will capture the Pennsylvania delegates.

ALL the Radical organs went into ecstacies over their grand sweep in New Hampshire the first day. They carried everything before them and didn't want to hear anything more. Now they meekly enquire why THE POST don't put out its roosters? We did put them out last fall and they are still crowing and in good order. Even if one poor chicken got astray we do not see why there should be such rejoicing—"Having lost a fortune they are crazy with delight in finding a cent."

MR. WILKINSON has set himself right. He did not say that Beecher's Life of Christ "would be knocked higher than a kite," but that it "would go higher than a kite." The latter is decidedly the best expression. You can't "knock" a kite into the air, at all. It "goes" just as Mr. Wilkinson said. This puts Mr. Beecher's case in a much more favorable light. There can now scarcely be a doubt as to his innocence, since Mr. Wilkinson did not propose to "knock" a kite into the air.

THE Times, Col. McClure's paper, made its appearance in Philadelphia on Saturday morning. It is a very handsome sheet of twenty-four wide columns, and displays very decided ability and energy, and so far as the first number goes, gives promise of a good newspaper. It announces itself as independent in all matters political, and neutral in nothing, and believes that the age of political organs has passed never to return. It will probably discover after awhile that the representatives and exponents of principles are quite as enduring and necessary as principles themselves, in politics as well as in everything else.

THE first trial of a person for a capital offense without a jury that is on record, according to Judge Sanford, one of the two judges trying the case, has just been concluded at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The prisoner James E. Lattin, chose, as he had the legal right, to be tried by the court instead of a jury. He was charged with murdering his affianced the night before his intended marriage. The case was one of strong circumstantial evidence, but there was no positive proof of guilt. Under the laws of Connecticut a person cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree except upon the positive proof of two witnesses, or circumstantial evidence equivalent thereto. How the equivalent is to be determined would puzzle a jury. In this case the two Judges reasoned out that while the circumstantial evidence did not amount to as much as the positive evidence of two witnesses, it was sufficient to convict of murder in the second degree. Lattin was accordingly sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the judgment of the Court will stand in this case, as the indictment contained only a single count, charging murder within the first degree.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

It is amusing to compare the Commercial's headlines upon the New Hampshire election as they appeared on Wednesday morning and on Thursday morning. On Wednesday morning it flamed out as follows:

The Republicans Gain In Every Direction—They Elect Their Governor—Both Branches of the Legislature—And All Three Congressmen.

But by Thursday morning a sad change came over the spirit of its dream, and it mournfully exclaimed:

No Choice Of Governor—The Republican Legislature will Elect Cheney—One Republican Congressmen Probably Lost

What it will have to say this morning, it is hard to tell, as there is a probability that the official returns will show that the Democrats elected all three of the Congressmen and a majority of the Legislature, which will insure the selection of a Democratic Governor. The Gazette, too, had a sorrowful come down. In its issue of Wednesday, it cheered the faithful with the following cheering head-lines;

Grand Republican Victory—The Democrats Worsted on All Sides—The Republican Candidate for Governor Elected—Also Three Congressmen—Both Branches of the Legislature Republican.

But this streak of good luck was doomed to be ephemeral. In yesterday's issue the great "backbone" organ lowers the flag of victory and lets its readers down as follows:

Additional Returns of the Election.—The largest vote ever polled in the State—The Legislature Republican—No Election of Governor by the People.

This morning it will probably have enough fortitude to acknowledge that the New Hampshire election was in fact a Democratic victory. That it was a Democratic victory is no longer a matter of doubt. The gain of a Congressman taken alone, is a victory of the most substantial character, and shows that the "reaction" instead of being checked is still going forward. In New Hampshire the election of Governor and other State officers is merely a local contest for office, into which men's personal popularity enters more deeply than their political professions. But for Congress the issue is purely political. The Democracy are not only satisfied with the result in New Hampshire, but have cause for rejoicing. The Radicals and Prohibitionists combined were not able to elect their Governor, and there is a fair probability that the majority of the Legislature is Democratic. But even should the reverse prove true the the "grand Republican victory," dwindles away into nothing. The Democratic reaction is still progressing.

ANIMUS OF NEW ENGLAND REPUBLICANISM—ITS FEELING TOWARD THE SOUTH.

A shrewd Yankee who went down to Louisiana, at some period not indicated, has undertaken to encourage Northern men to "settle" Louisiana; practically viewing it as United States Territory. Some of his reasons for encouraging the people of the North to emigrate to Louisiana for the purpose of making money, are curious enough. He gives a number of facts, which he presents in his peculiar way, in order to impress Northern people favorably with the remarkable opportunities which the beautiful Radical reconstruction policy has induced in the once rich and flourishing State of Louisiana. We will give some extracts from this precious document, which document was hailed by the Republican Administration organ in New Orleans as comprising an immense mass of Republican intelligence and sense. We will give the headings just as they occur in the original, together with some excepts under each. Thus under the heading

A CHANCE FOR RICH FARMS AND HOMES.

The key note of all this is that there is only one chance for Louisiana to become a State fit for a loyal citizen to live in, or to be represented as a part of the Union, and that chance is enough emigration to put new blood in her, and swamp the rebel venom with a healthy circulation.

The carpet-baggers having sucked all the blood out of the State and involved the city of New Orleans in bankruptcy, the cry is now for more carpet-baggers with fresh blood in their veins.

Under the head of "Vacant Lands" occurs the following:

One bank, the Citizens, has absorbed over one hundred large plantations and has not twenty in cultivation. These can be purchased at much less than their value, and, if divided into small farms, would soon be worth ten times their cost.

This is certainly a very encouraging prospect for our Northern men with Southern proclivities; especially if they can have a guarantee that Grant will retain the military on the soil, till they can effect sales at such an enormous profit. Especial encouragement to go to the South appears in the following:

New Orleans, Shreveport and one or two other cities, are absorbing most of the white, and some of the colored population, that should be in the fields. That of this city is at least one-fourth of that of the entire State—almost all being non-producers. And this state of things is rapidly growing worse that its process becomes apparent after a very short residence.

The writer tells the people of the North not to come in single families; that they must do as the New Englanders did with Texas; go in force, or not at all. Here is the way:

A GRAND CHANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Those "old citizens" who appreciate the situation are aware that it must go on from bad to worse; but although they may admit the system of large plantations to be impracticable with free labor and lack of capital, have no other reason to give than "carpet bag government." They will never put their shoulders to the wheel. Five thousand Yankee farmers, properly distributed, would change the face of things by the simple magic of unprejudiced intelligence working with honest hands. But they must not come singly, for they could not exist here. Either they would cease to be Yankee farmers and acquire the prejudice, lack of enterprise, and indifference to all but politics, of those they come among, and be absorbed in them or go to some more congenial clime.

NORTHERN LABOR NOT ENERVATED.

The climate is healthier than that of any portion of New England; people live longer and have less sickness. If it were not for deficient sanitary precautions in New Orleans her mortality would be less than that of any other city in the United States. The special bugbear, yellow fever in the summer and small pox among the negroes in the winter, swell it beyond its proper proportions, and these diseases do not exist beyond the radius of its suburbs. The Northern man, accustomed to outdoor work, needs no acclimation to field labor here if temperate in his habits, will feel no oppression from the heat, and the tenfold ease with which he can cultivate this soil in place of Berkshire rocks will compensate him for all inconvenience.

There need be no doubt that the climate of Louisiana agrees admirably with Northern carpet-baggers, no instance is on record of their dying, or of their ever being so sick that they could not draw their salaries, however heavy, or tote home the taxes, however burdensome.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

I know very well that 5000 families can not be induced to come here by reading a few letters, even if the contrast between Louisiana lowlands and the granite hills were greater than it is. But they can be moved in the same manner as were those who for greater danger and fewer advantages went to Kansas and conquered the border ruffians. The White League of Louisiana, animated by a kindred spirit, must be destroyed by similar means, but the danger is less and the reward more certain. If emigrant societies are once inaugurated in New England, having for their object the settlement of Louisiana, and with facilities for presenting the advantages of the State, there will be no trouble in finding willing settlers. The point to be kept most steadily in view is the necessity of the

UNION OF SEVERAL FAMILIES.

Not especially for protection, but for preservation of social relations. The lives of all new emigrants who abstain from politics, and do not seek what the average Louisianian considers his birthright—an official salary and nothing to do—are as safe as in St. Paul's Church.

One point that is deserving of notice in the above is the statement made, that Northern men who go down to Louisiana from other than political motives are perfectly safe. This we knew all along; but it is repulsive to to have it appear under auspices the most radical of Radical. Notwithstanding the notorious falsehoods about White Leagues and their doings it may seem very strange that Northern carpet-bag politicians who have been ruling and ruining Louisiana have remained unmolested, and in the enjoyment of good health under their new mown prosperity; prosperity which they had not the ability to achieve in the North by legitimate means; but which they have sapped from an oppressed and patient people

HOW THE LAND CAN BE HAD.

The next and least difficult point is the procuring of land. The plantations held by the Citizens' Bank can be purchased very reasonably, but better lands, with clearer titles (the bank being on its last legs, though having over thirty years to run, and if the legal doubt of the forfeiture of its charter is sprung upon it, up it goes), may be got in a few months at less rates. Before the election of 1872 a tax resisters' association was formed, and a representation of several millions of dollars was secured. Their belief was they could "starve out" the carpet-baggers. To offset this the stringent revenue law of 1873 was passed.

Now when it is known that the bayonet rule of the Radicals has been annually adding millions to the debt of Louisiana, and especially in the city of New Orleans, the above must strike the reader as cool. If the money wrung from the people had been honestly applied to the benefit of the people who paid the taxes; these things might be viewed more leniently; but when it is notorious that the money went into the pockets of carpet-baggers and purchased voters, the case is different. Here however is the coolest paragraph:

It might be a question of some interest to inquire how taxes can be oppressive when they are not paid. The laws enacted to enforce the payment of taxes are severe, but they can, and they will be carried into effect.

None but a cold-blooded villian could have written such a paragraph. When the prosperity of the citizens has been so depreciated by Northern oppression, backed by Grant's bayonets, that it will not in many cases sell for the amount of the taxes, the poor down-trodden owners are tauntingly asked "how the taxes can be oppressive when they don't pay them?" It is enough to make the blood of any honest man in the land boil to read these things. Read what follows:

It would be social ruin to any present resident to purchase no matter how high his standing. These estates will however, be sold for whatever they will bring over and above the taxes. It follows that the bidders being few, the price will be proportionally small. If not over the amount of tax the State of Louisiana will herself purchase. Before the close of this year more than twenty millions of dollars' worth of the most valuable land will come under the hammer with the sole object of producing less than one-tenth of its value. Here is the opportunity; the means are to be found in the organization of such immigration societies as I have suggested.

When the whole world knows that all this ruin of fortunes since the war has been brought about by the terrible action of political Radicalism, it seems little short of devilish, that one of this hopeful band of Northern robbers should with brazen face thus proclaim the infamy.

More than twenty million of dollars worth of the most valuable land will come under the hammer (this year) with the sole object of producing less than one-tenth of its value. "Here is the chance, come down with your New England immigration societies, and buy; with little money, at one-tenth of the real value." Here is the fruit of Reconstruction, with a vengeance.

NO REPETITION OF PRESENT CHANCES.

But although the land is now to be sold because it has been too heavily taxed, such a state of things cannot occur again. By a constitutional amendment, admitted by all parties to have been adopted, the tax can never again be more than fourteen and a half mills to the dollar for the State tax, and the same sum for all other taxes combined. Early this year an effort will be made by prominent parties of this State to induce capitalists of New York and Boston to purchase lands sold at their tax sales, either to be held by them and worked by Northern labor, or to be sold to emigrant societies. These societies will have the recognition and assistance of the government, and will be better protected by the federal government than nine tenths of the Republicans of this city; and every Northern family making a permanent residing place on this soil is another guarantee of freedom and safety to those who have suffered here hitherto.

Now is the time. The land is to be sold. Why? "Because it has been too heavily taxed". Taxed by whom, and for what? By northern scalawags for themselves, Grant, Casey, Pinchback, Kellogg, & Co. Glorious future though—The taxes hereafter, after the Northern capitalists buy these properties, for one tenth their cost, cannot be taxed more than two dollars and ninety cents on the hundred—so nearly 3 per cent. that the trick of the amount is palpable.

Northern buyers are promised the recognition and assistance of the Federal government. Looking at the condition of things here pictured, is it any wonder that Grant, Morton and Pinchback are moving heaven and earth to hold on to their political supremacy in Louisiana, and prevent the people there from managing their own affairs? Why the action of the Republican party in Louisiana is one of the most damning records that has ever been made by any party, in any age; hence the insane and desperate proceedings of Sheridan. The leaders in Washington, of this dastardly business, are afraid to face the light. The light must come.

IT HAS HAPPENED ONCE BEFORE.

What has happened before? Why that the Radical papers have made big headings and figures and great bonanza jubilations upon the first election news, with a very much smaller song afterwards as the final news came in. So it has been with New Hampshire. On the day succeeding the election the Eastern papers of the right royal Radical stripe were running over with "The sweeping triumph—" "The great Radical tidal wave"—"Republican Governor elected by the People"—"Large increased majorities"—"All the members of Congress"—"A gain of one"—"Large majority in the Lower House"—"Majority in the Senate"—"Large Majority on joint ballot. "The Democracy down; Republicanism triumphant" "Huzza, Huzza!" All this served to remind us of the old story of the boy who come out of breath to his parternal parent, saying "Oh, father, I saw fifty thousand crows light in the field, just now." After a while, upon being affectionately reminded of the terrible danger of telling falsehoods, the boy began hedging, gradually reducing the numbers, till, finally, he exclaimed.

"Well, I own, I saw one bird light on the fence."

The Governor is not elected by the people; and the difference in the number of votes for the candidates is perfectly insignificant.

Instead of a gain of one Congressman, the Radicals have lost one. The Democrats had only one before, now they have two members. This sort of gain will please Grant hugely. The Senate, instead of having gone Radical, is a tie; and in the lower house the majority is very small. How many more such Radical victories it would take to get a majority in Congress in favor of Grant, it will require an algebraical or Kembletonian equation to resolve. When it is known that Grant, Babcock, Shepherd and Co., nearly burst their suspenders in an effort to revolutionize New Hampshire, and break down the Democracy the result in bringing in another Democratic Congressman, must be highly encouraging. All honor to the thirty-five thousand Democrats in old New Hampshire—the largest Democratic vote ever polled in the State.

WORSE AND WORSE.

It must have been cheering to the deluded depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank, when they read on Saturday in the general press dispatches from Washington, that the bank is in a worse condition than heretofore supposed and therefore Commissioners Cresswell, Leopold and Purvis have asked to be relieved from any further responsibility for or on account of said trust, provided their bond may be released from liability after their retirement and new Commissioners substitute in their places. They assign, as the cause of their action, the failure to obtain from Congress such legislation as they deemed essential to the proper and speedy execution of the trust reposed in them.

The truth in connection with this great Radical swindle will come out after awhile. We have hopes that the next Congress will be able to fully unravel the present mystery and expose the corrupt workings of the institution under the direction of Grant's intimate personal friends. Like all political machines, run ostensibly in the interest of a class, for the purpose of securing their votes, the Freedman's Bank could not prove other than a gigantic swindle to the class who had been deluded into building it up by depositing their earnings with the unscrupulous managers.

And what is still worse, the full extent and nature of this swindle has been known to the Administration and the Radicals in Congress from the beginning. But it has been carefully suppressed. The report of the Examiner submitted to Congress has been hidden away for nearly two years, no one seems to know where, and the colored people have been mercilessly robbed by the leaders and their gang, some of them inmates of the White House, since it was made.

What little is known of the Examiners's report fell by accident into the hands of the reporters of the press before the document was concealed by the connivance of the Radical majority of Congress. Since the report was made and hidden away, Gen. Howard has been whitewashed by a military court organized for the express purpose, and the real proceedings and findings of that court, too, have been hidden away and have probably been destroyed in one of the numerous department fires, kindled for the express purpose of destroying official evidence of guilt. Enough is known, however, to say that the military court found Howard guilty but refused to convict him.

This heartless robbery of the deluded depositors of the Freedman's bank, is but a part of the stupendous system of thievery that holds high carnival in Washington, and has extended all over the country within the past eight years. Thousands of dollars of the stolen funds—for the depositors have been literally robbed—have been traced to the steps of the White House and into the pockets of President Grant's appointees; other thousands have been traced to the pockets of Grant's personal associates, and a full and fair investigation, with all the truth brought to light may reveal that President Grant himself has been a sharer of the spoils.

We fully appreciate the gravity of this remark. But when we find the President of the United States surrounding himself with men who have grown suddenly rich by the most notorious acts of corruption, and who under his protection and patronage, as in the case of Harrington, the safe robber, can defy the courts and Committees of investigation, we have the right to suspect that the President himself shares the spoils and may be a party to their acts. The glamour that once overspread the eyes of the public, and made them look at Grant as a hero, is fast being dissipated. He is beginning to be looked upon as a man, and the public judgment is that he is either a very weak, perhaps, a very corrupt one.

The Freedman's Bank was a Radical institution in the minutest particulars, and the Federal Administration aided in the shameless robbery of the poor negroes. Under the pretense of protecting their interests, the canting hypocrites have robbed some of them of their last dollar.

The poor, ignorant confiding freedmen of the South believed implicitly in Massa Grant and Massa Howard. Men who warned them to be on their guard were denounced as Ku Klux. The dimes and dollars of the poor darkey were poured into the gaping mouth of the Ringsters never again to come out for the behoof of the depositors. As the dimes grew into dollars, the dollars into hundreds and the hundreds into thousands, the Washington Ring divided the spoils among themselves, and waxed rich and wore purple and fine linen, and turned honesty and honest labor into scorn and contempt. The stilted and titled plunderers with the stolen savings of the freedmen, bought horses and carriages and liveried slaves with which they made a vulgar display at Presidential levees or at the seaside resorts where the official vultures undertook to imitate the voluptuaries of the Orient. For years they have rolled in their vulgar splendor, without an honest dollar to which they could lay claim. For years they have feasted upon the stolen pennies of the poor miserable, half-starved colored people, who have went to their straw pallets dinnerless and supperless that the bosses of the gang in Washington and about the White House might keep up their shoddy pretensions.

At last their robberies could no longer be concealed, and they pretended that the bank was "embarassed" but that the funds of the depositors were all right. Then it was said that the bank would only be able to pay 90 per cent; next 80; next 70, until finally we are told the condition of the bank is hopeless and infinitely worse than has yet been stated, and the Commissioners wish to be relieved from all further responsibilities. In short the money is all gone. That tells the story, and this has been known to the Radical managers from the first.

OUGHT TO BE KILLED.

A most remarkable bill has been reported in the Legislature for the adjustment of the differences between capital and labor. It would take away the breath of a French or Italian Communist. Among its provisions is one that requires a monthly publication of the entire details of the business of every person, association and corporation in the State engaged in the mining of coal or manufacture of iron or steel, and punishes with fine and imprisonment failure to conform with the inquisitorial requirement. It says when and how coal shall be mined; when and how salaries or wages must be paid, and how much stock an operator or manufacturer may have on hand. A further provision is made for an Industrial Tribunal which is to be composed of one coal operator, three coal miners, three coal laborers, one manufacturer of iron and steel, three laborers in iron and steel, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who are to adjust all disputes that arise in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill which would fill three columns of fine type, is altogether the most crazy piece of Communism ever offered in a legislative body. How it came to be reported by a sane Committee passes comprehension. The bill should be squelched.

AT a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange resolutions were adopted opposing the bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature to regulate the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. The ground is taken that such laws militate against the general welfare of the people, for where commercial or manufacturing pursuits are interfered with by legislation, the burden must fall on the whole community, in the driving away of capital, labor, revenue and confidence.

MINOR NOTES.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON'S wife is lying at the point of death, with no hope of recovery.

THEY laugh best who keep their laugh until there is something to laugh at. New Hampshire, for instance.

CHANDLER went out with a tear, and Christiancy (not to mention several new senators) came in with an oath.—Chicago Times.

EN ROUTE to New Orleans. Phil Sheridan threatens to swoop down on Chicago for a day or two, but Chicago isn't afraid.—Chicago Times.

THE Republican roosters suddenly brought out to crow over New Hampshire's redemption have been kicked back into the coop.

THE way that Southern saloon-keepers evade the Civil-Rights act and keep out Sambo is to put up a sign, "Drinks, $5, subject to discount." The discount for white men is $4.85 per drink.

THE following Republican Senators will vote against Pinchback: Messrs, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Edmunds, of Vermont; Ferry, of Connecticut; Wadsleigh, of New Hampshire, and Alcorn, of Mississippi.

A COLORED man in Shreveport fired at the thief who was stealing his corn, and when he went to see the effect of his shot, he found his respected father-in-law curled up near the corn-crib.

TO-MORROW will appear the last issue of the Illustrated New Age. How can the public get along without "them picters?" High old art is evidently on the decline in Philadelphia.—The Day.

THE election of a Representative to Congress to success Mr. McMillian, deceased will take place in the Ninth district of Georgia on the 5th of next May. The Democratic majority in the district at the November election was 5,657.

MR. ARMSTRONG of the Cleveland Plaindealer gives notice that "he is not candidate for Clerk of Congress, or any other office, so that our contemporaries who have been making a note of it are mistaken."

THE Washington Republicans are considerable chopfallen to find that they have after all gained no victory in New Hampshire, and this notwithstanding they raised a large sum of money in order to effect the result.

AT the iron works belonging to Sir J. Browne & Co., at Sheffield, England, iron nails are now cut by means of a circular, toothless disk of iron, which is driven at the rate of from two thousand to three thousand revolution per minute.

UNDER the Postal law passed at the recent session of Congress, postage on single copies of newspapers weighing over one ounce and not more than two ounces has been fixed at two cents. In other words, a two-cent stamp is required on a single paper.

SECRETARY FISH, in a recent letter to Senator Sargent, of California, acknowledging the receipt of some American wines the Senator has sent him, remarks "I sincerely hope that the manufacture of native wines may increase. National morals and national economy will both be thereby advanced."

A BILL for the regulation of railway freights and fares has just been introduced in the Senate of Tennessee, and is likely to pass. It prohibits the making of a contract to carry freight at a less rate than that published; directs the speedy transportation of all freights, and imposes a fine of $500 for each violation of the act on the part of any railroad company.

THE Utica Herald has the following severe comment on the action of Senator Morton in raising anew the Louisiana questions in the Senate:

"Perhaps the cool impudence of Senator Morton's proposition that the executive session of the Senate shall pass a resolution declaring the legality of the Kellogg government in Louisiana has never been surpassed in our legislative annals."

IT is apparent to every intelligent person that there is no considerable element of the Republican party which favors the third-term principle, and equally apparent that Gen. Grant would be very badly beaten even if he could receive and would accept a renomination. President Grant may as well be considered out of the race.—Albany Express (Rep.)

A NEW York judge recently decided that street-car companies can eject drunken men from their vehicles with impunity. The case was one in which the widow of a drunkard, who was killed by forcible ejectment from a street car, sued the company for damages. The court held that the accident was caused by the man's intoxication, and not from lack of care by the company.

IT transpires that in the hurry and heat of the closing hours of Congress the express companies realized a big return upon their lavish investments in banquets. By the terms of the Post-Office bill the rates for third-class mail matter has been so increased as to permit its conveyance by express at a cheaper price, though the cost to the public will in any case be greater than before.—Chicago Tribune.

DOWN South the saloon-keepers have the greatest difficulty in defining the word "inn." Their establishments, they say, cannot by any proper use of language be so described, and are not, therefore, amenable to the operation of the Civil-Rights bill. So the poor, suffering negro cannot take his poison without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude until Congress comes to his relief again.

ONLY two Speakers have been longer in the chair than Mr. Blaine. Henry Clay served in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th, Congresses. Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was Speaker of the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses. Two Speakers have served equal terms with Mr. Blaine—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carlolina, who served in the 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses, and ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, who served in the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses.

ENOCH ARDEN cases have not been very plenty of late, but Quincy, Ill., now furnishes one. John Bimpson, a wealthy manufacturer, left that place six years ago for Europe with two daughters, and was supposed to have sailed on the ship United Kingdom, which was never heard from. News is now received that Bimpson and his daughters are alive and coming home. In the mean time Mrs. Bimpson has collected $5,000 life insurance on Mr. Bimpson's policy, married again, and has a child by her second husband.

THERE are some doubts expressed about Pinchback's loyalty. The Republican Senators are not so sure if he once gets in, he will remain as loyal as he should. He has been so scurvily treated, according to his own stand-point, that after he is fairly warm in his seat, he may revenge himself upon his Republican associates by giving them the cold shoulder, when his vote is most needed. He is a vindictive devil, and, in spite of his most earnest protestations now, they have no real confidence in him.

IN some few instances we see the colored people have gotten into trouble through what they cherish as the "Swivel Rights bill." But except on the rarest occasions they have been let alone. We do not think the newly elevated will care much for the practical enforcement of the liberties guaranteed. Like the old darkey in one of Miss Cushman's readings, they are looking out for more solid advantages, and if the "provisions" of the bill do not mean a bag of flour when required, they will think very little of them.—Balt. Gazette.

A SPECIAL session of the Indiana Legislature met on Tuesday last and Gov. Hendricks delivered his message. It is a short, sharp document, in which the Governor tells the Legislature very plainly that it failed of its duty at the regular session; that there is no necessity for a session at this time lasting longer than a few days, and that as there was no necessity of any of the members going home between the adjournment of the regular and the meeting of the special session, no bills for mileage will be allowed. This last hit cut home to the Senators, and they at once attempted retaliation by cutting down the Governor's salary. The House refused to concur, however, and this little piece of spite fell harmless to the ground.

IN his letter accepting his Congressional nomination Judge L. F. S. Foster, of Connecticut, says:

"I think the best interests of our country call loudly for a change in the policy of the national administration. The best interests of good government demand it. Whether a change into the hands of another political organization will give us a better policy will be affirmed by some and denied by others. I have faith that such a change will be beneficial. What I look for and pray for most of all is, that a change being affected, the best men, the wisest men of all parties, who love their country better than any party, will then unite cordially together in establishing a policy which, with the divine blessing, shall give peace and happiness, prosperity and perpetuity, to the United States of America.

THE quality of Radical patriotism can be properly judged by the reception which Messrs. Gordon and Lamar met with in New Hampshire, whither they recently went, bearing the olive branch. The high-toned, pious Radicals of the Granite State, hearing of their proposed visit and speech-making, caused to be industriously circulated the following handbill:

See to it that the party which dares to insult you and heap dishonor on the graves of your sons who died in battle by bringing here the rebel Generals Gordon and Lamar, who still swear by the lost cause, to instruct you concerning your political duties. Behave in a manner which will effectually prevent a repetition of the insult. Come on, all, in your might, and strike down the perjured Bourbon yearling dynasty, and once more raise over our beloved State the standard of an honest government.

THE average longevity of lawyers, it is generally conceded by the statisticians, is greater than that of any other profession or class. The New York World gives some forcible instances which are extant of intellectual strength and clearness prolonged to an advanced age connected with eminent lawyers: "Isocrates lived more than a hundred years. Cicero dwells delightfully upon the old barristers of his time, telling how Cethegus was studying oratory at eighty, and L. Crassus searching out the civil law at the same age. The French Chancellor Tellier studied logic in order to cary on burlesque-controversies in barbara with his grand-children. Brougham, one of the Chancellors mentioned above, was ninety-four when her died; Lords Eldon and Mansfield both touched ninety; and, if we mistake not, Berryer did so too. In this country John Adams survived to be ninety-one, Charles Carroll lived to the age of ninety-five, Kent was eighty-four, John Pickering eighty-four, Jefferson eighty-three, Madison eighty-five, John Jay eighty-four, John Quincy Adams (who should not be classed among lawyers, however) eighty-one, and Chief Justice Marshall eighty, which age Chief Justice Taney exceeded by seven years."

GENERAL GRANT'S PARTY.

[N. Y. Herald, 4th.]

No better test of the men who compose General Grant's party in the Congress which expires this day can be found than in the vote on Ward's substitute for the Arkansas resolution. The substitute embodied the views of Grant's recent Message in favor of Brooks, and was defeated by 152 to 79. Among the Republicans voting against it were Dawes, Garfield, Hale of Maine, Hawley of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, McCrary, Merriam, E. H. Roberts, Poland, Starkweather, and, indeed, all the real leaders of the party in the House. In its favor were the Southern carpet-baggers like Hynes and Sypher, and the men who have been left at home for the future, as the two Butlers, Cessna, Harmer, Maynard, Myers, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Tyner and Williams of Indiana. Nothing more unfortunate for Grant's third term aspirations could possibly have happened, and he has, beside, the chagrin of knowing that he precipitated it himself. But while we rejoice in the result we cannot help feeling some degree of pity for the President. It must be a sad thing for him to read this list of his friends; for, since Falstaff's famous muster of his recruits, no more pitiful picture has been seen. A leggarly array of disappointed politicians is all that goes to make up General Grant's party.

WHY GOVERNOR HEN DRICKS PUT HIS FOOT ON CAMP-MEETINGS.

[Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.]

A number of the good brethren have been inquiring as to the why and wherefore of Governor Hendricks' veto of the camp meeting bill. This provided that over fifteen persons could organize a camp-meeting association and hold an unlimited amount of property for any length of time free of taxation. All police powers would also be given them. Nothing would be easier under such a law as the above than to make camp-meeting associations a "fat thing," a sort of religious *bonanza*, in fact. A few capitalists could form an organization and "scoop in a section of rich land, hold it free of taxes any length of time, realize 200 per cent, or so, and all under the feint of holding shoutin' meetings once a year. It was not because he wished to squelch that necessary institution that Governor Hendricks vetoed the bill, but lest the original purpose and object of camp-meeting associations should be prostituted to mere selfish interests and personal aggrandizement.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.

Three bright angels by God were sent
To ease the pains of Humanity:
On their mission of mercy these spirits went,
Their names were Faith, Hope, and Charity.

They paused at Poverty's rude door,
When each revealed her cherished plan,—
How she would best assist the poor,
And give relief to suffering man.

Said gentle Faith, With patient love
I will make known the way to Heaven:
Will all his weight of sin remove,
And he shall feel he is forgiven.

Said pleasing Hope, These radiant flowers,
Which I from Paradise have brought,
Will brighten all his weary hours,
And give him many a pleasant thought.

Their name, you know, is cheerfulness:
They will anxiety beguile,—
Will chase away unhappiness,
And lead him on to God the while.

Said Charity, The task be mine—
The gracious Shepherd will approve—
To fill his soul with light divine,
To fill his heart with sacred love.

His nature will expanded be;
His sympathy will larger grow:
Forgetful of his misery,
He then will feel another's woe.

THE LONGEVITY OF WOMEN.

The London Times says: "At the monthly meeting of the Institute of Actuaries, held recently at King's College, Somerset House, an interesting paper on the duration of female life as distinct from that of the male sex, was read by Mr. Cornelius Walford, F. S. S. He showed that the subject was one which had not attracted much special attention till a comparatively recent period. Dr. Halley, of Breslau, who wrote in 1693, having evidently supposed both sexes to be equally long-lived. Maitland, in his "History of London', published in 1739, was of opinion that the old idea of there being more females than males in the world was a fallacy, the christenings of boys within the Bills of Mortality being three per cent. greater than those of girls. Kerseboom, in his investigations into the mortality of Dutch annuitants in 1742, separated the male from the female lives; but he does not appear in his tables to have noted any difference in their relative longevity. Four years later M. Deparcieux, in his observations on the nominees of French Tontines, lays it down that the 'expectancy of life' in the female is greater than in the male at all ages; but he does not determine the precise ratio. It was the 'Equitable' Society which, in 1762, first approximated to the truth of the matter, by making a distinction of rates of premium for each sex, and taking no female lives under fifty years of age as insurers except at special rates. The well-known Dr. Price, a great authority on insurance matters, in 1771-3 speaks incidentally of "the greater mortality of males as compared with females' as being generally acknowledged; and Brand, speaking of the 'Amicable,' says that in it 'the life of a woman as compared with that of a man is of the same proportion as two to one.' Mr. T. Chester, in 1783, asserted that the difference between male and female lives was in favor of the latter; and the same rule was laid down in some Swedish Tables constructed by Dr. Price about the same date. It is only in the fifth edition of his work on this subject that Dr. Price appears to have wakened up to the importance of the question, in the interest of insurance companies. Mr. Walford then quoted the statements of the Carlisle Tables, the Parliamentary Committee of 1827, of M. Quetelet, of Messrs. Bailey and Day, of Mr. Finlaison, &c., as on the whole showing that from first to last the expectancy of life is greater in the female than in the male sex. The same result was arrived at from certain statistics of uninsured lives among the higher and wealthier classes, which were obtained and tabulated in 1874: a result which may be expressed in the following terms—viz., that 'at every age the aggregate mortality from birth up to such age is greater among males than among females; and that out of the same number of each sex, born alive, fewer males than females survive to any given age.' On the whole the above statement is confirmed, added the reader of the paper, by the experience of foreign countries, both on the Continent and in America. But this must be understood with some qualification; for, strangely enough, while the expectancy of life is greater generally among women than men, most offices find that of a given number of insured lives more women die than men. This, however, was to be accounted for by the fact that whereas male insurers are drawn from all classes, only one small class of females, as a rule, seek to insure their lives—namely, women in a state of actual or expectant pregnancy; and here, as he believed, lay the secret of the anomaly which had been observed."

ANN ELIZA'S ALIMONY.

After more than six months' deep study his Honor Chief Justice McKean, of Utah Territory, has given his decision in the case of "Ann Eliza against Brigham Young," for alimony *pendente lite* for divorce. It is embraced in two closely-printed columns of a Salt Lake newspaper, which a newspaper, which a correspondent who sends us a copy of it writes that he confesses inability to comprehend. But therein the judge evinces his wisdom If his opinion were written in the language of the Utes or the Sioux he could not be so successful in disguising his reasoning, those aboriginal tongues not being adapted to the concealment of thought by verbiage. Only one thing is clear—that is, that the plaintiff is to have her law expenses paid and five hundred dollars monthly alimony *pendente lite*. Thus in order to deplete Brigham's bank account does the judge repudiate his own principles and infringe upon the law against polygamy, which he has heretofore so strenuously maintained. By this law a man can have but one wife. Brigham Young fought his case "on this line," proving that he was married to Mary Ann Angell, his still living wife, on January 10, 1834. By the law of Congress made especially for Utah, and by the common law of the land, any other woman taken by him to his bed and board after his first legal marriage is not his wife. This is the very point that Judge McKean has heretofore considered it his special mission to establish.

But now comes Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb, and on the 6th of April, 1868 (Brigham Young having previously taken to himself, unlawfully, seventeen other women), and according to the laws of the Mormon Church becomes his nineteenth wife, or, according to the laws of the United States, his eighteenth concubine. Married according to the rules of that church, she know what they were. They expressly permit a woman to claim divorce at any time without alimony. Connecting herself with Brigham in which Judge McKean has always rightly declared to be an illicit way, she renders herself, as well as Brigham, liable to criminal prosecution. By his decision the judge recedes from his own principles, and may fairly be hailed by the Mormon Church as a convert to the doctrine of polygamy. —[N. Y. Post.

A FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY—THE BOY THAT WAS ASTONISHED.

A frightful runaway took place in the northern portion of St. Louis, a morning or two ago. A large cur came trotting leisurely down the street, all in harness, and drawing a sled upon which, in a state of supreme bliss, was the enterprising urchin who had conceived the idea of utilizing dog-power. They conducted themselves with a calm dignity, that boy and dog, and when the boy met a couple of other boys of his acquaintance, and stopped his conveyance for a chat, there was just a shade of condescension in his manner to those who had to walk. The youth on the sled entered into earnest conversation with one of the boys on the ground, and, while the two were thus engaged, the other boy took occasion, unobserved, to pull out a piece of string and attach an oyster can firmly to the dog's tail, leaving interval enough between tail and can to allow the latter a degree of play. The interview finally terminated and the boy on the sled started up his dog. At the first move the animal discovered that his tail wasn't all right, and at the first rattle of the tin he took in the situation and acted precisely as other dogs have been known to do under similar circumstances. He just raised up his hair all along his back, curled his tail under him, laid his ears over, opened his mouth, struck up something from Wagner, and started! Commodore Vanderbilt, when, he takes a special train and travels 60 miles an hour, doesn't make half so good time as that dog did. He straightened himself out and gathered himself up in awful leaps, and when he straightened there wasn't an inch of space between the ground and his abdomen, and when he gathered he looked like a horse-shoe magnet 3 feet high. The boy gave one gasp when the dog started, and then tightened his grip on the sled; he slid down into the position known among the youth as "belly-buster," and there he stuck. The procession—dog, can, boy and sled—went down the street like a whirlwind, swerving neither to the right nor left. When a wagon crossed the dog's path he flew under it, and on such occasions the boy's hair would flop up like the wig of the end man at a minstrel show. Finally a coal wagon came in sight, and it became apparent that it would be a close shave unless the dog turned a little. But the dog never swerved—he was too intent on reaching the end of the world. The wagon didn't cross the street quick enough, there was a crash against one of the hind wheels, and a boy with a bloody nose and one runner of the sled remained in the immediate vicinity, while the dog and the rest of the sled passed into the dimmest kind of perspective.

MARRIAGE IN EUROPE.

An interesting report has recently been presented to the British House of Commons showing the earliest age at which marriages can be legally solemnized, in each of the States of the Continent of Europe. In Austria the age of discretion, both for males and females, is 14. In Hungary males cannot contract their marriage until they have completed their 14th year, nor females until they are 12. In Russia 18 years for males and 16 for females are the periods of life at which marriages may be legally contracted. The Italian law fixes 18 years for males and 15 for females. Prussia sanctions marriage in the case of males on the completion of their 18th year, and the 14th in the case of females. The law in France states the earliest age at which marriages can be contracted to be eighteen years in the case of males and fifteen in the case of females, but powers of dispensation are reserved by the code. The Belgian code is the same as the French. The law in Denmark fixes the age of twenty for the man and sixteen for the girl. In Greece males cannot marry before fourteen years of age, nor females before twelve. In Hesse Darmstadt and Baden the consent of parents is necessary in the case of men until they have completed their twenty-fifth year; in that of women until they are twenty-one. The completion of eighteen years by males and sixteen by females is necessary in the Netherlands, and in Saxe-Coburg Gotha no male is permitted to marry before he has attained his 21st year. In Saxony the legal age for males is 18; for females 16 years. According to the amended paragraph of the new German civil-marriage bill the ages would be respectively 20 and 16 years, instead of 18 and 14, as in the draft of the bill. In some of the cantons of Switzerland, the law as to the ages of the contracting parties is as high as 20 years for male and 17 for females, and in others as low as 14 for males and 12 for females.

AN ANIMATED BOUQUET.

Lucy Hooper, in a Paris letter to the Philadelphia Press, tells the following: A superb fancy ball has recently been given at Mentone by the Countess de P——. The hostess wore a gorgeous Russian costume, with a tiara composed of precious stones, from which fell a long white veil. The most successful dress of the evening was a Pierrot costume, worn by a young physician, who, by some mistake, did not receive his invitation till the very day on which the ball was to take place, of course too late to send to Paris for a dress. Being an inventive gentleman, he devised a costume which for elegance and originality could not be surpassed. Hiring a plain white Pierrot dress, he sent out and bought up all the Parnse violets which chanced to bloom in the gardens of the city. He then hired five work women to sew these violets in little clusters all over his dress as close as they could be set. This was accomplished in a few hours, so at the appointed time the physician entered the ball-room transformed into a perfumed and animated bouquet of violets. The sensation he created was immense. The ladies all crowded around him and were invited to pluck the fragrant ornaments from his dress, which they did with such hearty good-will that he was soon despoiled of his purple decorations.

MOTHER.

When she undid her hair at night,
About the time for lying down,
She came and knelt. I was so small
There in my bed, her curls did fall
All over me, light gold and brown.

I fell asleep amid her prayers,
Her fair young face (far off it seems),
Her girlish voice, her kisses sweet,
The patter of her busy feet,
Passed with me into charming dreams.

And when I woke at merry morn,
Through her gold hair I saw the sun
Flame strong, shine glad, and glorify
The great good world. Oh, never can I
Forget her words—"My darling one!"

Ah! checkered years since then have crept
Past her and me, and we have known
Some sorrow and much tempered joy,
Far into manhood stands her boy,
And her gold hair snow-white is blown.

The world has changed by slow degrees,
And as old days recede, alas!
So much of trouble have the new,
Those rare far joys grew dim, seen through
Sad times as through a darkened glass.

But just this morning when I woke
How lovingly my lips were kissed!
How chaste and clear the sunlight shone
On mother's hair like gold-dust sown
Athwart thin clouds of silver mist!

A SAD AND ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

Lucy H. Hooper in a late letter from Paris to the Philadelphia Press, relates the following:

And, while we are on the chapter of *ces dames*, let me mention a little incident which created much merriment in a certain set here lately. It appears that there is a pretty little creature who has bestowed upon herself the cognomen of Diane de Bagatelle, with whom a well-known young viscount is madly in love. Mlle. Diane is a very romantic young lady, with a taste for the plays and novels of the younger Dumas, and especially for the "Dame aux Camelias." So she was not surprised when one day the card of the Count de X——, the father of the viscount in question, was handed to her, and an elegant elderly gentleman faultlessly dressed and with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his button hole, was ushered into her boudoir.

"My son loves Mademoiselle," began the Count, without further preface.

"I know it," sighed Diane.

"He has——"

"A sister ?" exclaimed the lady, remembering the interview between Marguerite Gautier and the elder Duval.

"No, not a sister, but a cousin—his cousin Blanche, to whom he has been betrothed for years. She pines and weeps, and you, Mademoiselle, you and your fatal charms are the cause."

"Alas!" sighed Diane, feeling herself Doche and Blanche Pierson rolled into one and in real earnest.

"Your sensibility does you honor. Will you break with my son at once and forever? And if two hundred thousand francs——"

"Two hundred thousand francs?"

"I will draw you a check at once."

"Sir," exclaimed the lady, "you have not made appeal to a callous heart! I will make the sacrifice; I will give up Henri. You said, I think, two hundred thousand?"

"I did. Blessings on you my child!" exclaimed the Count fervently. "Write the letter I shall dictate, and the check shall be yours."

So down Diane sat and penned the following epistle:

"DEAR HENRI: I love you no more. In fact I never have loved you. I love another. Farewell forever. DIANE.

The Count took the letter, inspected it carefully, and placed it in his pocket-book, from which he then drew a check for the amount named, which he placed in the lady's eager hands.

"Allow me, my child, to raise to my lips the gentle hand that has just saved my son!" A kiss and a tear fell on the dainty hand together: it was then released and the aged nobleman departed. He had not been long gone when Mlle. Diane discovered that her diamond ring, which was valued at 10,000 francs, had disappeared from her finger, and further investigations proved that her silverware and other articles of value had also vanished. The pretended Count was no other than a swindler of the very worst type. The worst of the affair was the scamp actually mailed the letter of Mlle. Diane to the viscount, so that the lady found herself minus an adorer as well as her valuables.

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

The following letter from the British Consul-General at Constantinople we find in the Liverpool Mercury: "For some time an appeal has been made to the British public on behalf of a large population starving in Asia Minor, and subscriptions have been raised for their relief through the efforts of a local committee in London. But the central committee at Constantinople, on the ground of the great urgency of the occasion, ask to be allowed to press their appeal. During the next few months the lives of the population of a great part of Asia Minor will be trembling in the balance. Two seasons of drought and scarcity have resulted in a widespread famine. Difficulties of communication and other causes, which it is now needless to specify, have interfered with the means of succor, and thousands have perished of inanition. Thousands are still on the verge of thus perishing, and unless effectual aid is forthcoming before next harvest, many thousands more will die of hunger and cold. The Ottoman government has been making depots of food in various centres, with the view of its distribution, but our own experience in India demonstrates how large and perfect an organization is necessary in order to reach unconspicuous classes and remote districts. To supplement the work of the Ottoman government which from the nature of the case must be insufficiently executed, the central committee at Constantinople have been exerting themselves, and it is owing to the untiring zeal of our agents, and to their special knowledge and capacity, that the funds at our disposal, though comparatively speaking small—about £7,000—have been made the means of rescuing hundreds of families from starvation. Our agents have often been just in time to keep in life the population of a village until the tardier official aid arrived; and the widow and the orphan, who could not press forward to claim their rations, have met from the hand of the foreigner the needful succour. I write this in no reproachful spirit toward the Ottoman government, but it cannot be denied that the government aid does not reach all, nor does it always arrive in time. When the true story of this frightful famine shall come to be fully told, I know that many a generous Englishman and Englishwoman will say—'Why did I not hear of this in time?' And I therefore beg you to give publicity to this letter. It may be the means of preventing a still more horrible tale from becoming possible. With this object I solicit more funds to stave off starvation from thousands for yet a few months."

GIANT TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

[Alta California.]

It has been supposed that the Sierra sequoias, or big trees of California, were confined to a few small and isolated groves like those known to tourists by the name of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa, scattered at considerable intervals along the western slope of the mountains for a distance of sixty miles. It was known that a collection of big trees larger than any of those in the Mariposa and Calaveras regions exists in Fresno county, where Thomas's Mill has for several years been sawing this red wood of the Sierra to supply the market of Visalia, but it was discovered last summer that this body of big-tree timber is not properly a grove, but a forest extending for not less than seventy miles in a northwest and southeastward direction, with a width in some places of ten miles, and interrupted only by the deep canons which cut across the general course of the forest, and reduce the level to an elevation below that at which the tree is found in a wild condition, although when cultivated it thrives in all our valleys

Different persons have traced the forest from the basin of the Tule river, in latitude 36° 20', across those of the Kaweah and Kings to that of San the Joaquin. The elevation has not been carefully measured, but is supposed to vary from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. At one point, and one only, this forest is accessible by a wagon road, and this is at Thomas's Mill, forty-eight miles from Visalia. Unlike the groves further north, this forest consists mainly and in some places almost exclusively of the big trees, and there are also a multitude of small ones in all the ages of growth, some just sprouting and others saplings only two or three feet through. The largest standing tree as yet measured is forty feet in diameter; a charred stump—the tree itself having disappeared—measures forty-one feet across. A tree twenty-four feet in diameter four feet above the ground, is precisely the same thickness sixty feet higher. A fallen trunk is hollow throughout, and the hole is large enough to drive a horse and buggy seventy-two feet in it as in a tunnel.

This forest is so extensive, the timber is so abundant and excellent in quality, and the demand for it is so great in the bare valley at the foot of the mountain, that it cannot be withheld from the axe and the sawmill. The wood is similar in general character to the Coast sequoia, or common redwood, straight in grain, splitting freely, even enough in grain for furniture, and far superior to oak in its keeping qualities in positions exposed to alterations of moisture. The Sierra sequoia does not throw up sprouts from its stump as does the redwood, and can therefore be felled out more readily.

CIVIL RIGHTS ITEMS.

Frankfort Yeoman: A civil-rights negro entered a ladies' car on the Frankfort and Louisville train Saturday and enjoyed his surroundings immensely until Mr. Cloughrisey, the conductor, appeared, when Coffee was taken by the collar, conducted to the door, and respectfully pushed off the platform. So much for that civil-rights feature.

Civil-rights in Henderson—Henderson News: While the Callender Minstrels were in our city on Thursday night last, a couple of them walked into a prominent bar-room on Main street and called for drinks for two. The request was fothwith obeyed, but these two sable gents were thunderstruck, when, handing the polite bartender a one-dollar note, they received no change in return.

Notice in an Atlanta saloon: Owing to circumstances which I need not recount, I shall be forced to adopt in the future the following rates:

Beer, by the glass	$10 00
Whisky toddy	15 00
Brandy straight	12 00

and so on in proportion. To regular customers I will make a liberal discount. C. J. WEINMEISTER.

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette: A colored man entered Fisher's barber shop yesterday and demanded a shave. The proprietor seated him in an ordinary chair, telling him that he even did not sit in the barber's chair. Being seated, he was lathered well, the brush occasionally slipping into the corners of his eyes. The barber, then, after rumaging in a chest, produced what must have been the father of all razors, and commenced strapping in vigorously. The customer, half blinded by the soap, seeing him handling the small scythe, asked what he was going to do with it, and when told that he was going to shave him with it, said he wouldn't be shaved by any such thing, and hastily rising, seized a towel, wiped his face and left the shop. Fisher's patronage has increased considerably since the incident occurred.

A DRESS REFORMER INDEED.

[Boston Herald.]

Mrs. Tillotson of New Jersey was clad in a brown cashmerette coat or frock cut in shirt-sack form and trimmed with velvet of a darker hue, and buttons of a still darker shade, the collar and lappels turned over in frock-coat style, the sleeves being like those worn by gentlemen. Beneath the coat was a vest of the same material, the cut differing but slightly from vests worn by the male sex. The opening in the vest displayed a tastily embroidered shirt front fastened with handsome pearl buttons. A white stiff choker collar encircled her throat, she wore a pink necktie, and a pink band held her silvery curls back from her forehead. Her limbs were encased in pants of the same material as the upper garments, but were cut without springs at the bottom. On the under side and lower edge of the vest were a row of buttons which served to support the pants. Her boots were of calfskin, long legged, and very neat in style. At first sight her garb appears odd and repellant to admirers of prevailing fashions worn by ladies, but more familiarity with the style, and the apparent ease of movement given to body and limb by this really comfortable costume, favorably impresses persons of reform tendencies.

THE family of the late Oakes Ames propose to place a memorial window to him in the church at Easton, Mass.

SEEKING LOST SHEEP.

How many sheep are straying,
Lost from the Savior's fold!
Upon the lonely mountains
They shiver with the cold;
Within the tangled thicket,
Where poison vines do creep,
And over rocky ledges,
Wander the poor, lost sheep.

O, who will go to find them?
Who, for the Savior's sake,
Will search with tireless patience,
Through brier and through brake?
Unheeding thirst and hunger,
Who still, from day to day,
Will seek, as for a treasure,
The sheep that go astray?

Say, will you seek to find them,
From pleasant bowers of ease?
Will you go forth, determined
To find the least of these?"
For still the Savior calls them,
And looks across the world,
And still he holds wide open
The door into his fold.

How sweet 'twould be at evening,
If you and I could say,
"Good Shepherd, we've been seeking
The sheep that went astray:
Heart-sore, and faint with hunger,
We heard them making moan,
And lo! we come at nightfall,
Bearing them safely home,"

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

SPRING WRAPS.

The first article of spring attire to be put on when warmer days come is a wrap of lighter quality than the heavy winter cloak. The first importations of these garments are mantles, fichus, dolmans, round capes, and sacques of drap d'ete, cashmere, and Sicilienne, trimmed with silk braid, beaded galloon, lace, and fringe. There are fewer sacques than usual, and these are of the half-fitting French shape already noted, with long fronts and short back. Mantles take various shapes, and are not much trimmed, being merely bordered. The simplest shapes have long square tabs in front and a demi-long cape behind, outlining the figure and draping the tournure just as sacques do; the neck is very high, and is always finished with a standing collar, ruche, silk pleating, or a lace frill. Jet beads are still shown in the trimmings, but not so profusely as of late; thus wide silk galloons are woven in checks or blocks dotted with beads, or else they have a tracery in Greek pattern of finely cut beads, or perhaps rows of beaded loops are sewed on the silk braid. Another fashion is to trim with bits of beaded fringe, each piece two or three inches long, set diagonally near the edge, and forming a sort of jabot effect around the whole mantle. A new trimming is a ruche of crimped tape and crimped floss strung with jet, and resembling the moss trimming once so fashionable. Thread lace is also used in profusion on fine garments, and is headed with crocheted passementerie. Straight rows of braid a third of an inch wide are arranged in clusters of three or four, with a curled row between. Yak and guipure insertion and lace are still used.

FICHUS.

The fichus are jaunty wraps, and when lapped in front and fastened over the tournure have the effect of a sleeveless basque. Some have deep peplum sides, and others would almost serve as tabliers. They are also sleeveless sacques, trimmed to have the appearance of a fichu.

CAPES AND DOLMANS.

Round capes are simple talmas, and fit the shoulders closely. These are easily made, and require very little material. They came into favor late last summer, and will doubtless be very popular this year. Fringe cut in bits, jet galloon, lace, and pinked ruches of gros grain are their trimmings. Dolmans are not changed in shape; hence a lady who has one left over from last fall is supplied with a spring wrap. Odd little pockets of shirred silk, shaped like bags, cornucopias, or old-fashioned reticules, are placed on the sides of sacques, fichus, and polonaises.

POLONAISES.

Black cashmere polonaises are again imported, as they are found to be useful garments for the intermediate season. They are cut to have the effect of a cuirass and tablier; they have the long Marguerite or Gabrielle back, are smooth as a cuirass over the hips, and are trimmed there to outline a basque. The fronts are closed by trimming, and are very long; the sides curve upward, and sash-like ends are draped on the tournure. The trimmings used are those named for cashmere mantles. These polonaises, like all tabliers and over-skirts, are elaborately trimmed down the front.

WORTH'S NEW COSTUMES.

Worth's novelty for spring is the "costume all in one," that is, with waist, skirt, and the simulated polonaise front all joined together. This is really a princesse dress, with the back of the waist very long, in Marguerite shape, cut in four English forms sloping outward on the tournure. The skirt is then arranged in three soft panier puffs, with a flounce at the foot, edged with knife pleating. This dress is made of gray silk in the new matelasse designs, combined with gray and white striped silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed to the knee with bias-striped flounces and gray silk pleatings. The front of the upper part has a polonaise front buttoned on down the sides, and closing over a long vest of the striped silk. This dress has the effect, now fashionable, of making the figure look slender and the waist as long as possible. There is, however, a rumor that crinoline is about to be restored in its greatest dimensions. At present skirts cling closely to the figure, and most new dresses are provided with a drawing-string run in a case half a yard below the waist, across the back breadths, to draw all the fullness to the tournure. This case begins at the back of the first side gore.

ITEMS ABOUT NEW SUITS.

An inspection of several boxes of French dresses proves that it is in small details alone that new dresses are made to differ from those now worn In the first place, new basques are very much trimmed. A Pompadour square of shirred silk trims the breast and back, and this square is edged with fringe or with knife pleating. Other basques have knife pleats laid down their entire front in vest shape; sometimes this is repeated in the back, while still others have merely four or six larger pleats. Edges of basques are cut in long squares, and piped or fringed. Sleeves are trimmed their whole length with skirrs or pleats to match those on the basque, and an elaborate arrangement of these trimmings forms the large cuff. The Worth back with two side bodies, and English backs with Marguerite effect, all others with the side forms running up to the shoulder seams, are seen more often than the plain French back. Some additional pleating is put on to form postilion basques, yet there are also many cuirasses fitting plainly over the tournure. Tabliers are also much trimmed, especially down the middle of the long front; here are double rows of buttons, or of drooping loops of silk arranged in a cascade or jabot; or else there is a shirred or knife-pleated band inserted down the front—not laid upon it. There are many square tabliers open up the back, and a deep flounce of the same material as the apron is placed on the back of the lower skirt to show where the tablier back falls open. But if shirring and knife pleating are abundant on basques and aprons, they fairly run riot on the lower skirt. The Bazar regrets to say the fine fabrics of new dresses are still cut up and gathered in these elaborate trimmings, and that the plain, simple costumes so long hoped for are the exception rather than the rule.

The trimming of skirts of suits is usually alike all around. There is a fancy for narrow knife pleating bordering the skirt with a wide bias shirred flounce above it. Another design is two rows of pleating each a finger-length deep headed by a broad bias band that has from six to twelve rows of shirring, leaving only a narrow frill each side of the gathers. The new knife pleatings are so finely folded that they look like crimping. Shirring is done in rows that are very close together, and the space between clusters is puffed up sharply. Plaid flounces on plain goods are both pleated and shirred.

A new tablier is of shirred horizontal puffs fifteen in number covering the three front breaths with the exception of a knife pleating at the bottom. This is prettily made of plain gray silk, while the back has a revers or winged overskirt of striped silk. The basque is striped, and the sleeves are plain and shirred down the outside seam.

One of the prettiest plaid suits has a plain skirt of soft gray serge with a single bias plaid flounce held by six rows of shirring, and edged with a knife-pleated frill of the plain gray. The plaid-gray overskirt is very deep, straight around, and open up the back, over a second fall of plaid that is attached to the lower skirt. An odd bag-like pocket is on the left side of the overskirt, and there are three long-looped bows down the front. The plaid basque has fine pleating of plain gray down the front and back.

LUSTROUS GOODS.

Damask-figured goods are also used for basques and tabliers over plain skirts. Many new lustrous goods not in market here are shown in these imported costumes. They are as soft and pliant as the dull woolens, but have a smooth lustrous surface that does not catch dust. Stripes, checks, blocks, and the matelasse figures are used in these goods. Gray and beige browns are almost the only colors represented. Scarcely any suits are shown that are made of but one material; they invariably have a plain foundation combined with plaids, stripes, or figures.

SILK SUITS.

Handsome black and chocolate brown costumes, made stylishly, yet not overloaded with trimming, have the edge of the skirt cut in leaf points, and a knife pleating placed beneath. The tablier is six bias folds two or three inches wide, piped, and edged below with fringe, and then laid in crescent shape on the front breadth. A revers over-skirt trims the back breadths. The basque has a shirred Pompadour square in front, edged with knife pleating. The back has long forms that run up to the shoulder seams; fringe trims the edge. The sleeves have shirring down the outside seam, and a cuff edged with pleating.

IMPORTED BATISTE SUITS.

New ecru and gray batiste suits have basques and aprons of checkerboard blocks, with plain skirts and sleeves. The shirring on basque, sleeves, and down the tablier front appears in all these. Other batiste basques and aprons are covered entirely with Hamburg open embroidery, and are worn above blue or brown silk dresses. Plain batiste is used for knife pleating both as flounces and on the basques, also as linings for open-worked batistes.

TWEED AND ALPACA SUITS.

Pretty and inexpensive suits for early spring are being made of the gray tweeds that sell for 25 cents a yard. The over-skirt is of the empress shape, trimmed with many rows of machine stitching and with another shade of gray, or perhaps plaid or stripes. The basque has similar trimming down the front and back. The skirt may be either black or gray. Alpaca and fine black mohairs are made up in the same style, and finished with very fine knife pleatings.

RUSSIAN HOUSES IN WINTER.

The windows are invariably double, and the space between the sashes invariably covered with a layer of fine sand, designed to absorb moisture and prevent the frost from silvering the panes. Twisted horns of paper containing salt are set in and sometimes the sand is concealed by a bed of moss. There are no outside shutters or blinds, for they would be useless, since the windows remain closed all winter, being carefully filled in around the edges with cement. Heavy curtains of rich materials still further deaden the effect of the cold upon the glass, a substance much more permeable than is generally believed. Open fire-places are rare; when they do exist, they are only used in spring and autumn. They are closed and filled with flowers—flowers, which are a truly Russian luxury! The houses overflow with them; flowers receive you at the door, and go with you up the stairway; Irish ivys festoon balusters, jardinieres adorn the landings on every floor. In the embrasure of the windows bananas spread out their broad silken leaves; tallpot pais, magnolias, camellias, growing like trees, mingle their blossoms with the gilded volutes of the cornices; orchids hover like butterflies around lamp shades of crystal, porcelain, and curiously-wrought terracotta. From horn-shaped vases of Japanese porcelain or Bohemian glass, placed in the centre of a table at the corner of a side-board, spring sheaves of superb exotics; and all this floral splendor thrives in a hot-house; in the street you are at the pole, within doors you might believe yourself in the tropics.

ACCORDING to a New York correspondent of a New England journal, an Italian boy sat on Union Square, for two days, displaying a placard, on which was written "This poor woman was left a widow with four small children."

VARIETIES.

A YOUNG man has sued his barber for cutting off his moustache. The barber says he didn't see it.

A PARIS journal, on the 23d of February, informed its readers that "yesterday was the anniversary of American independence."

A REASON for calling. Visitor (naively:) "Well I certainly never dreamt of finding you at home on such a lovely afternoon as this."

ATHENS (Tenn.) Post says: A lady of Monroe county presented her husband last week with three babies—all alive and doing well. Talk about immigration!

THE will of Benjamin F. Beekman of New York recently admitted to probate gives the widow the interest on $10,000 while she is his widow, and the entire $10,000 if she marries again.

THE bill annually introduced and as frequently rejected in the British Parliament to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister is facetiously named "the bill to abolish sisters-in-law."

MISS LUCY OSBORNE, of New Milford, Conn., whose scalp was torn away by an accident in a machine shop some months since, has had over one hundred pieces of skin taken from her body and grafted upon her head, some of which have retained their vitality.

SOME time ago we announced the birth of quadruplets in the Hahn family at Baltimore. One of them, Jenny died on Monday afternoon, aged three weeks. Another, Mary, died on Wednesday, and at latest accounts a third one was supposed to be dying.

To clean cider barrels, pour in lime water and then insert a trace chain through the bung-hole, remembering to fasten a strong cord on the chain so as to pull it out again. Shake the barrel until all the mold is rubbed off. Rinse with water, and finally pour in a little whisky.

THE Liverpool (England) Mercury of the 27th ult., says: Ministers are considered to have placed themselves in a position of great embarassment by their action on the Tipperary election, and it is thought not improbable that the Queen will be advised to pardon Mitchel.

IN the Austrian Alps the weather this winter has been most severe, and the houses in some of the villages are buried in snow to the roofs. Large numbers of birds, chamois, &c., have died from starvation. The ice on the Danube in Hungary is very thick and wagons are able to cross the river.

AN association of ladies has been formed at Olympia, W. T., for the purpose of answering all letters of inquiry received there by postmasters, publishers and others, from persons in the eastern states who are anxious to escape the severe winters and who write asking about the soil, climate and general resources, with a view to emigration.

A BOSTON order notices a remarkable increase in the number of gentlemen who are announcing the sale of their "private libraries." It also notices, as a singular coincidences, that these always manifest a striking similarity of taste in their collections, which are certain to contain a large number of works well known to the trade as affording a good margin for profit.

"A YOUNG lady of moderate circumstances," living in Marshalltown, Iowa, who had carried the "Oriental custom" to an inconvenient excess, and incurred much unpleasant comment from the neighbors, disappeared during a cold snap the other day. She was finally discovered in a barn, buried under a heap of straw, the smiling and delighted mother of twins. The thermometer marked 16 degrees below zero. Her fortitude has made her famous.

ONE of the methods adopted by the authorities of Paris for the encouragement of birds in the parks is the manufacturing of artificial nests so cunningly constructed that each variety of bird will recognize its home at once. The nests are made by women for the following birds: The sparrow, titmouse, warbler, kingfisher, chaffinch, cuckoo, blackbird, magpie, and others. Three thousand of these nests have been put up recently.

A HORSE THIEF was arrested in Oswego, last week, with a horse in his possession. The description, however did not quite answer to that of the lost one, which had a white star in his forehead. But a bright thought struck the officer. Ordering a basin of warm water and some soap, he began washing the forehead of the horse, and was soon rewarded for his trouble by seeing a nice white star appear. The head had been painted.—[Troy Times.

A COLPORTEUR opened the door of an Irishman's shanty in New Orleans, and, putting in his head, in a very pious tone asked the owner of the domicile, who happened to be in at the time, "if he would accept of a tract of the Holy Land," meaning, of course, an essay on that interesting portion of the world. "Yis, le jabers," was the reply of the Hibernian, "a houl section, if you give a good title deed. But I should like to know if there is much of it prairie, or if new settlers are subject to the agur there?"

THE Hartford Times reports that a young woman of that town went to inquire the price of sewing machines the other day. She asked if any reduction was made to clergymen. "Oh, yes" replied the salesman; "are you a minister's wife?" "No, sir," was the answer, "I am not." "Are you the sister of a clergyman?" "Oh, no," was the answer. "Then upon what relationship do you ask for the reduction?" "Well," she replied, "I am not a clergyman's wife, or sister, or cousin, but I have just been engaged to a student in the theological seminary." She got the machine at a reduced price.

THIS is the sort of thing we may expect to see in schools and lectures: "First class in beefsteak, stand up." Miss Martha, please describe the process of cooking a beefsteak one inch and a half thick, measured by Whitworth's gauge." "Put it on a gridiron and boil it thoroughly, without scorching, and serve it up with salt and pepper." "Wrong. You may step down and out. The process of cooking a beefsteak of the above dimensions is to place it on a gridiron over a hot fire until the outside is properly browned, but not scorched; you are then to remove it, and put it on a plate in a hot oven, where you are to leave it from three to five minutes; at the end of that time it will be found cooled through, and of a delicate roseate pink hue, neither dried nor burned in any part thereof. If you dare to salt or pepper it before serving you will receive no diploma from this institute."

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

WHEN the workingmen called upon Grant he asked to be excused. Of course he don't want the lower classes to bother his majesty.

WE are now told that all the instruments used in the former boiler tests are utterly useless and valueless. This ought to console the people for the $60,000 expenditures.

THE amendment to the postal laws, which was tacked on to the sundry civil appropriation bill, during the last moments of the Congressional session, partook largely of legislative trickery. Persons now sending transient eight page papers to a friend will pay more postage than the annual price of the paper.

HAD the colored laborers who called in a body on Grant, gone to the White House with a valuable present, or the tender of a Third Term, instead of asking for the removal of dishonest Ring officials, and for their just dues, Gen. Grant would have received them. As it was they were snubbed and all the dog collar organs in the country denounce them as a mob. In due time they will learn the value of Radical professions.

THE decision in the case of Mr. ames Kelly vs. the City of Pittsburgh, eported elsewhere, by which the hirty-seventh ward is thrown out of e city, is calculated to raise a orm; provided the Supreme Court, which a final appeal will probably made, sustains the lower court. ost of the citizens of the new stricts are anxious to get out of the tches of the Ring, and are ready to opt all honorable means to accomsh it.

THE Commercial states it has a letfrom J. Harvey Jones, denying the ements made in the papers of this in relation to his connection with Parlor Car organization. He says attending to the interests of the holders in the East, and it is osed will hurry home to straighten ers, now a little tangled and unactory. For the sake of the minent financial gentlemen he on the ground floor of a good , we hope it is true.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, thinks it would require a good many regiments of United States soldiers, to repeat the Louisiana programme in Michigan. He holds to the old doctrine that a Federal Judge drunk or sober, cannot determine who shall be Governor or what members of the Legislature are entitled to their seats in a sovereign State. Nobody ever questioned this plain proposition until this creature Grant undertook to run the Government as he would a regiment of Yahoos.

MRS. OLIVER PERRY RICE of Indianapolis has received from George H. Pendleton a legal opinion that she is heir to an estate worth $68,000,000. The estate lies in Allegheny county, Pa., and its heirship has been traced in direct line to the late Gideon Ritchie, father of Mrs. Rice.

Every four weeks the above item takes a new start over the country. We would advise Mr. Pendleton if he has anything to do with such a case to come here with Mrs. Oliver Perry Rice and have a talk with our County Commissioners. They might make some arrangement to transfer the whole county in part pay for the claim.

THE factious Radicals in the Legislature have entirely overreached themselves in their attempts to cast odium upon the Democratic majority of the House. The record stands against them, and a very ugly record it will prove to be. Hence, we are not surprised to find the Ring organs already rushing to the rescue of the rowdy element of the minority, and attempting to shift the responsibility of their acts upon other shoulders. But this trick will not serve. There is no such thing as blotting out the record. It will stand against the men, who being unable to rule sought to riot.

THE Commercial met with less success in its revival of the fiction about Forrest's speech at Muldon, Tennessee, than when it originally published it. We find the following from a Washington correspondent under date of March 15:

A few weeks ago the National Republican reading very much like that, some time since. The Times seems to think "better late than never." Hear it further:

Exceptional cases require to be exceptionally treated. There is no one thing in he wor ld which would do so much to restore union to the Republican party today, or do more to insure its success next year, than a letter of half a dozen lines from General Grant, saying that under no circumstances would he become a candidate for his present office a third time.

Again we concur; only with the little amendment, that however such a letter might tend, it would bring no union to the Republican party. We give this opinion, gratis. With or without Grant, the Republican party is hopelessly demoralized. Whatever political freaks may take place in New England, the Middle States the West, and the South, will settle Grant and the Republican party; united or disjointed. Here comes the final comfort from the Times:

If, now, our party will pursue a policy of wisdom, justice, and liberality, and bring forward some men who are on a level with the wants of the age, we shall regain all our lost ground, and securely hold what we now possess. We can win next year if the obstacles to success which we have ourselves called into existence are removed from our path.

We could not have said this better if we had been specially selected to do the best we could for our brethren of the Republican party.

If the Republican party had pursued "a policy of wisdom, justice, and liberality," it would have been a very different party. It never did this; and it never will. It never did bring forward "men who are on level with the wants of the age;" and it never will. The Republican party cannot win next year; because the obstacles which the party has itself called into existence, are not to be removed by that party. Time, Democratic principles, and the Democratic party, will remove the Republican party first; and their party obstacles afterward. We ask the Times to continue and give us a political sermon occasionally.

REPUBLICAN TRUTHS.

The big organ of Radical Republicanism is the New York Times; a paper which has heretofore gone as far as the farthest in supporting extreme measures of the Administration, for years; but being somewhat sickened during the last six months by the obvious disintegration of its party, it allows itself occasionally to let out school secrets, and to give its readers little touches of truth, somewhat tinged to be sure, but still, like straws showing which way the political winds blow around the Times' editorial head. We will give some extracts from that organ written after the news from New Hampshire, and designed to infuse life into its party.

If this success is viewed in a right spirit, and is made use of in the right manner, it cannot fail to accomplish a great deal of good for the Republican party. It should, in the first place, lead to that unity which is now the urgent need of the party, and which has been so long lacking in our councils. Since the last Presidential election, there has been more or less bickering going on with or without cause.

That portion of the Republican bickering referred to which was "without cause," cannot readily be remedied; at least we do not see how to advise in the case; while that sort of bickering which had a cause, might, we think, be stopped by removing the cause; but how to do that, without a miracle, is the question? Perhaps the Times will yet work it out. It continues:

The Administration has lost many of its supporters, and gained very few in exchange. As to how this result may have been brought about, opinions may differ; but as to the fact itself there cannot be room for doubt.

Now an Administration thus situated, is undoubtedly in a very bad way: no matter how it may have been brought about. What makes it worse the Times says further:

As to the fact itself there cannot be room for doubt. An Administration that is on the down grade is very apt to lose more supporters than it gains. A little victory here and there, does not count much in such a case. Moreover, it is not a slight disadvantage to the party that the Administration should so constantly be putting forward, or seem to be putting forward, "feelers" on public questions which are to the last degree rash and dangerous. For instance, the Murtagh paper, at Washington—which, undoubtedly lives on the very breath of the White House, and on nothing else, except occasional swindling "contracts"—has repeatedly advised the public to take into their favorable consideration the "third-term" idea. This injures Gen. Grant, and injures the party also.

General Grant and Mr. Shepherd ought to know better. They must not be putting out "feelers"—especially when the things are so far off that the "feelers" can't reach them; and it is highly improper for them to be putting out such as "are to the last degree rash and dangerous." In fact, we have for some time had this very thought; but we did not like to say it in quite such plain language.

That nice journal, which the Times calls the "Murtagh paper" which lives on the bad breath of the White House sepulchre, and "occasional swindling contracts", (swindling contracts is good) does very wrong; is very naughty, in fact, in advising the "third term," idea. "This injures Gen. Grant, and injures the party also." The more's the pity; but is not this again some of that very "bickering" which the Times denounces?

Again the same mischievous "organ" declared the other day that the "Force bill" was required to preserve to the Republican Party the electoral votes of the Southern States", an admission which it is using mild language to say, could only have proceeded from a scoundrel.

Gentlemen, gentlemen; this is really going too far. This is something a little beyond bickering. The admission, we submit, should not have been made; even if the hand organ thought it true; but what can the Times do about it? Let us now ask, purely for information, was or was not the "Force bill" necessary "to preserve the Republican party the electoral votes of the Southern States?" We concur with the Times in the view above presented. We go further, and are willing to express the belief that with or without the "Force bill," those votes could not have been given to the Republican party; but Grant did not care for that. He needed a Force bill to take care of his father's son; but let us have no bickering now; let us have peace.

Here follows some wholesome truth. We commend this to our brethren of the Republican persuasion everywhere.

And yet there are some people who will hold the Administration responsible for it—most unjustly, as we cannot but believe, but still inevitably, because on previous occasions Congressman T. C. Platt and others have caused it to be understood that they were expressing the views of the administration in this very sheet. You cannot use an "organ" one day, and pretend that you are not responsible for what it says the next.

Brethren, you must not hold an Administration responsible for what it says in its organ—unless you find that it will benefit said Administration; then you may. The Times says—"You cannot use an organ one day, and pretend that you are not responsible for what it says the next." "True, Oh! King! Grant, Babcock & Co., however, think otherwise; and what pray, is the Times going to do about it? And then on the "Third Term." The Times says:

As for the Third Term cry, the best way to stop that would be for the President himself to disclaim all intention of being a candidate again. It may not be "usual" to take that course, but neither is the agitation on the subject usual.

This is very good; but it is not original. THE POST made a suggestion

THE LEGISLATURE.

Had there been any doubt of the intention of certain Radicals in the Legislature to attempt to fix a stigma upon the Democratic majority, by themselves delaying and obstructing business, and creating disgraceful scenes of disorder, all doubt was removed by the proceedings of Friday night, when the rowdy element undertook to run the House, or rather to put a stop to the proceedings. Speaker Patterson's one fault has been that of leniency toward the turbulent and disorderly Radical element during the session. Had he put them down and kept them down with a strong hand it would have been a better policy.

But Mr. Patterson choose rather to be as courteous toward these disorganizers, as the utmost limit of parliamentary rules would admit. His rulings upon the often complicated questions forced upon him by the boisterous demagogues, who having found themselves in the minority, resorted to every system of gross and indecent outrage to injure the majority, have been eminently just, clear and wise, and in every instance fully sustained by the House. His prompt action in the midst of the riot of Friday night, brought on by the ruffianly element of a factious minority, commanded and will command the respect of every honest man in the State, regardless of political views. These Radicals, who have retarded business, and played the part of rowdies, instead of that of legislators, foolishly imagine that they are doing Speaker Patterson and the Democracy a great injury. In this they will find themselves mistaken. Their record will stand against them to plague them when they go back to their constituents, whose interests they have neglected. The people of this State are too intelligent to misunderstand the rowdyism of such men as Huhn and Wolfe and they will visit their condemnation upon the party that uphold and have encouraged them in their outrages upon common decency and prosperity.

EASILY PLEASED.

Our political opponents, some of them, not all, express themselves delighted with the results of the election in New Hampshire. One of the Republican papers remarks that if they should only do as well in all the other States in the Union the party would be satisfied. It might be satisfied, in one view, since there is no reasonable probability that the Republicans will do as well in other States, or many of them; but what is it that they are to be satisfied with? Is it any satisfaction to the Republican party that they had two members in the Forty-third Congress to one Democrat, whereas now there are two Democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress to one Republican? If they would make this sort of gain in thirty-six other States, it would clean out thirty-six more Republicans and put in thirty-six more Democrats we are very sure that we shall not object to this; and it would be a source of general thanksgiving to know that it also pleased the Republican party.

The votes of the two parties in New Hampshire, it is well known, have been remarkably evenly balanced of late years; so that neither party, immediately before the recent election, felt sanguine of complete success. The result shows that there has been no complete success, of either party. The Republicans have gained a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature, and through that may elect the Governor. The popular vote for Governor is so close that the difference does not amount to a hundred votes out of nearly eighty thousand polled—the largest number ever given in the State. "In the "Council," of five members, the Democrats have elected three, while the Republicans have only two. This gives Democratic control of that body; and that body has something to say about turning out men who are in office. With a Republican Governor, and a Democratic Council, political matters in New Hampshire may be kept in a pretty fair basis, even with a moderate Republican majority in the lower branch of the Legislation; especially when there is now a tie, and possibly may be a Democratic majority in the State Senate; with the certainty that two out of the three members of Congress are Democrats.

Considering what the expectations of the two parties were just prior to the election, the Republican papers are certainly making all the capital out of the result that the case admits of; acknowledging that small favors are to be thankfully received; knowing very well that as a party even that much is undeserved; and that it was only secured through unusual exertions on the part of office holders, aided by the Government patronage.

THE responsibility for the doubling of the rates of postage on transient newspapers, has been fixed upon Garfield of the House and Hamlin of the Senate. Garfield declared that the amendment applied only to merchandize and samples, and the members of the House took his word. In the Senate Mr. Hamlin, without previous notice, said he had an amendment to offer, which was this: "That sec. 8 of the act approved June the 23, 1874, making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875 and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert the word 'ounce' in lieu of the words 'two ounces.'" Sec. 8 was not read. The impression among Senators who knew anything about it was that this amendment only doubled the postage on samples and merchandise. Had the section been read, the fact would have appeared. It was a scurvy trick and unworthy any man who lays claim to respectability. The masses of the country will have good cause to remember the authors of the outragous trick.

MINOR NOTES.

THE charge that the Shelby County delegation in the Tennessee Legislature was bribed to vote for Andrew Johnson has been pretty well disproved.

DR. JOHN P. NEWMAN has returned from his tour around the world at the nation's expense to resume his labors as pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church at Washington.

ELI CROZIER an ancient citizen of Delaware, swore thirty-one years ago to wear the hat he then wore until Henry Clay should sit in the Presidential chair. The venerable beaver still crowns his wrinkled brow.

IT is doubted whether the Freedman's Bank Commissioners can be permitted to resign. The law officers are said to hold that they cannot. The assets of the bank at the best are not expected to exceed 20 per. cent.

IOWA seems to be swarming with candidates for Senator Wright's seat in the United States Senate. The more prominent aspirants are Congressmen James F. Wilson and Kasson, Gov. Carpenter, ex-Gov. Kirkwood, and ex-Senator Harlan.

THE Missouri Legislature is grappling with the subject of school text-books. A bill has been passed by the Senate to defeat the maneuvers of publishers, by requiring selections of books to be made only every five years by the school officers of the various districts.

THE Cincinnati Democrats gave this little indorsement of Gov. Allen while they were nominating city officers the other day: "We are in favor of a unanimous renomination by the Democratic party, next Fall, of our able and eloquent Governor, William Allen, and believe with him we can be triumphantly successful

HON. S. S. COX is authority for the statement that the Democrats at the next session will sit on the right side of the chamber, which has been heretofore occupied by the Republicans. He says that the usual practice of parliamentary bodies is for the dominant party to occupy the right side of the chamber.

THE historical $7,000 has found its way back to Pomeroy's pocket, less about $2,000 disbursed for costs incurred in defending the criminal prosecution against the ex-Senator. It is understood that the criminal prosecution will be pressed no further; and if Pomeroy has any other friend whom he wants to set up in the banking business he is at liberty to do so.

A BOSTON wag once wrote to President Lincoln, asking whether he would accept a carriage and horses as a token of esteem from the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. In due time an affirmative answer was returned from Washington. The wag thereupon sat down and wrote back; "I thought so." It is needless to add that the carriage and horses were never sent.—N. Y., Com. Adv.

CONSIDERING the fact that members of the English Parliament receive no salary, the sums expended by candidates to secure (or lose) a seat seems bewildering. It is the more astonishing that there are no heavy steals to give them a pretty picking all round. A Parliamentary return shows the expenses of the last general elections to have been enormous. Two successful candidates for West York paid £9,072 for their election, their opponents disbursing £10,984 with nothing to show for it. Two successful candidates for North Durham paid £17,607, and the losers lost beside their seats £10,602. In seventeen districts thirty-two successful candidates paid an average of £3,645 for their seats, or an aggregate of £116,650. And so on with greater or less degrees of expenditures. Inasmuch as votes are not (theoretically at least) openly bought and sold as in the United States, and there is no compensation for Parliamentary services, the question naturally arises. Where does all this money go to, and what object does it subserve?

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Rutan, House bill No. 105 to provide for the ordinary expenses of the executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for the Common Schools for the year 1875 was called up and passed unanimously.

The following bills were passed first reading:

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

A Supplementary act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of Municipalities, to provide the redemption of the same, to impose penalties for illegal increase thereof and amending the sixth section.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writs of election to fill vacancies in districts composed of the counties of Armstrong and Washington.

Act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Act to provide the continuance of the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

Act in relation to the payment of costs and expenses of the division election districts.

FREE BANKING.

A further supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March 31st 1860.

Act authorizing the regulating and making of local appropriations to schools, commonly known as homes for friendless children.

The following bills were considered on third reading:

NEW COUNTIES.

The act for the establishment of new counties of the Commonwealth was passed by a vote of—yeas, 31; nays, 12.

DIVISION OF CITIES.

A supplementary act dividing cities of the State into three classes, and for other purposes, approved May 23, 1874.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

The entire session was taken up by concurring and passing House bills upon first reading, all of which have been published.

LOCAL OPTION.

Act to repeal an act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, came up on second reading, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Cooper to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the bill offered by him on Saturday.

When the above bill was reached, Mr. Rutan moved to adjourn, lost—yeas, 8; nays, 36.

The bill was discussed till after six o'clock, when it passed second reading by a vote of yeas, 27; nays, 17.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

The House proceeded to consider Senate bills when the following passed first reading.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

A supplementary act for the taxation of corporations approved April 24, 1874, construing the first proviso to the seventh section, said act to include coal in the manufacture of coke.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Act to authorize a change of venue in criminal cases.

Act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

Act relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil cases.

Act declaratory of the true intent of section sixty-six.

THE PENAL LAWS.

Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1860.

JUDICIAL.

Act to authorize the several Judges throughout the Commonwealth to fix the number of regular terms of said several Courts, and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury, and for the returns of Constables, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to the same.

A supplement to an act entitled an act dividing cities of the State into three classes.

BANKS AND INSURANCE.

Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

Act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands in Bucks county, to be used as a cemetery.

Act in relation to banks incorporated operating under the laws of the Commonwealth, authorizing them to receive deposits.

Act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep, goats or swine from running at large in various townships of the Commonwealth when the majority of the voters thereof shall decide.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill were read when the House refused to concur.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of officers of the National Guard to co-operate with the Centennial Commission for the purpose of securing from other States a union representation of their recognized military organizations at the Centennial.

MAKING MUNICIPAL BONDS LEGAL.

Act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for building water works.

A supplementary act relative to courts of the Commonwealth to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

Act to provide for the transferring of awards of arbitrators and lien thereof and proceeding thereon.

Act to authorize State Banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing National Banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

STREET PAVING.

Act relative to paving streets in cities, providing for the manner of payment thereof.

Act to provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness in counties, cities, boroughs, townships and school districts or other municipalities, or incorporated districts evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th of April, 1874.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

The following bills passed first reading:

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

Act authorizing common carriers and commission merchants to sell goods, wares, merchandize, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Act to exempt pianos leased or hired, from levy, sale on execution or distress for rent.

Act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon hotel, inn and boarding house keepers.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock and the entire session was taken up by bills on second reading.

Mr. GRAHAM tried to have the bill taken up fixing salaries of Allegheny county Judges, but the bill was postponed for the present.

Adjourned.

THAT RING BILL.

The Senate and House Conference Committees on the Tax bill, known as "No 54" will make a report on Tuesday morning.

They will retain in the bill the clause electing Poor Boards by Councils, and strike out section 9 in regard to the poll tax. To section 13 they have added a proviso that nothing in the section shall interfere with the power of the Courts, and that any citizen shall have the right to apply to the Court for redress. They strike out sections 14 and 15, which would authorize the Courts of Quarter Sessions to divide any ward on petition of one hundred citizens.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

Leave was granted Mr. Yerkes to report favorably the bill to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within the Commonwealth.

The following bills were considered on third reading:

FINAL PASSAGE OF LOCAL OPTION REPEAL BILL WITH AMENDMENTS.

Act to repeal the act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Mr. WOOD moved to go into Committee of the Whole for a special amendment. Lost, the vote being yeas, 16, nays, 29.

Mr. WAREAM, Democrat, moved that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further amending by adding to the end of section six the following: and such constable shall also return the name of the person so making known to him such violations to the court and such informer shall be named in the indictment as prosecutor. Lost by a vote of yeas, 18; nays, 29.

The bill was then passed finally—yeas, 31; nays, 17.

Messrs. Anderson and Neill voted yea, while Messrs. Newmyer and Wood voted nay.

Act relating to County Commissioners and Auditors.

Act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroad or railway corporations of the Commonwealth under any general law.

The following concurrent resolution from the House was adopted:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the joint rule requiring that no bill shall be passed on the day of final adjournment, and that all bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature by the proper committee before eight o'clock on the morning of the final day of adjournment shall not apply to House bill, No. 293, and to include appropriation bills passed third reading by Saturday last.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed: Notaries Public for the term of three years—James S. Young and Jacob Soffel of Pittsburgh. Major Generals of the National Guard—Alfred L. Pearson, Sixth Division, to rank from March 29, 1870. Harry White, Ninth Division, to rank from September.

The following bills were passed finally.

CANADA THISTLES.

A supplement to an act entitled "an act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1862.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to allow the voters of the borough of Coatesville, county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers, and to repeal an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed the 15th day of April, 1834," approved the 18th day of April, 1874, in regard to the compensation of county treasurers.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

The entire afternoon session was spent in reading and passing bills on second reading.

The Senate also insisted on adhering to its action on Cooper's amendments to the Local Option bill which the House disagreed to, and President Latta appointed Messrs. Cooper, Heilman and Clark as a Conference Committee.

The Senate revoked the appointment by a vote of yeas, 29; nays, 13, and appointed Messrs. Cooper, Jones and Playford.

A Committee of Conference was also appointed on new counties consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Strang and Rockwell.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

The following bills were passed finally

Act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

Act to declare trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to be legal successors to the trustees of the Presbyterian House and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former.

A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto.

A supplementary act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad corporations.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing the Susquehanna riot.

EDUCATIONAL.

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State Normal Schools and to further regulate their management.

A supplement to an act, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish."

A supplement authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations, approved April 4, A. D. 1868.

An act to provide for and furnish the wrappers for the Legislative Record.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the Sergeant at Arms, Clerk and witnesses in the investigation ordered by the Senate as to the liability for expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquehanna riot.

An act to permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act relating to fees of burgesses, justices of the peace and constables in the county of Dauphin," approved the 4th day of April, 1872.

An act to repeal an act creating a separate highway department for the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, and supplements thereto, providing for the settlement and adjustment of the accounts of the superintendents of highways of said ward, and the disposition of the uncollected list of taxes assessed under the several acts of Assembly, and also providing for the disposition of property in the hands of said superintendents.

Act reimbursing A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans' School of Uniontown.

The Senate amendments to the act to provide for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth were read and non-concurred in.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock. The afternoon session was occupied by the reading, concurring and passing Senate bills upon second reading. The Committee of Conference on House bill No 105, the act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Department of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for the common schools for the year 1875, made a report which was adopted by a vote of yeas, 147; nays, 8.

THE HOUSE NON-CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO LOCAL OPTION BILL.

The Senate bill with Cooper's amendments to the local option bill, was read in the House and discussed at length and assumed a party vote.

The amendments were non-concurred in—yeas, 50; nays, 133.

The SPEAKER appointed as a Conference Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Toner, Petroff and S. P. Large.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock and continued the calendar of bills on second reading, all of which were Senate bills which were read, concurred in and passed second reading.

By resolution the House remains in session till midnight considering the same.

THE PITTSBURGH BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill amending the Wallace act was submitted this morning. It cuts out the section allowing Pittsburgh to increase its debt, but retains its classification of real estate for taxable purposes, and adds a proviso to the power of Councils over city officers that it shall not interfere with the power of the courts or of the right of a citizen to sue for damages, and allows Allegheny to elect five poor guardians by Councils.

THE LOCAL OPTION REPEAL.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and House have agreed upon a majority report at one o'clock A. M., March 17th, which will be submitted on Wednesday morning on Cooper's amendments to the Local Option bill, which passed the Senate this Tuesday morning.

The report will reduce license from $1,000 to $700 for first class, from $600 to $400 for second class, from $300 to $200 for third class, from $200 to $100 for fourth class, from $100 to $50 for fifth class, and no license less than $50. The House agreed that fines and penalties shall be paid to the City and County Treasurers in place of informers and school directors. In cities, boroughs, townships and counties where Local Option now exists it will not be interfered with till the expiration of the time for which they voted for, otherwise the bill prohibits Local Option.

The subject will assume a party measure, and the House will undoubtedly reject the bill with all its amendments.

The report of the Conference Committee on Tax bill No. 54, the same as published this morning was made this evening in the House.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at half past ten o'clock.

The bill to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by Boom Companies within the Commonwealth was passed.

THE PITTSBURGH BILL.

Mr. ANDERSON submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the bill dividing cities of the State into three classes which was agreed to. The bill is published in full at the close of this report.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. COOPER submitted the report of the Conference Committee on House bill No. 59 to repeal an act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, which was agreed to by a vote of—yeas, 27; nays, 20.

The following House bill was considered and passed on third reading: A supplementary act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for illegal increase thereof, approved April 20th, 1874, amending the sixth section thereof.

The following bills were passed finally:

Act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A joint resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Act to provide for the expenses required by the act entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State, approved April 9, 1867."

AGRICULTURAL.

Act to provide for the publication of the tenth volume of transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

Act in relation to the payment of costs and expenses of the division of election districts.

A further supplement to the act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March 31, 1860.

Act authorizing the regulating and making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children.

Act making appropriations for the annual salaries of officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers for the Industrial Exhibition.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill vacancy in the Third district of Philadelphia.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill a vacancy in the district composed of the county of Centre.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Emanuel Peters.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Armstrong.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington.

An act to reimburse W. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School at Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia.

Mr. YERKES offered a resolution that two thousand copies of the license law, as passed by the Legislature, be printed for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

A great many House bills were concurred in and passed finally.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEATS.

The act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats was amended so as to require a two-thirds vote, and ordered to be printed for final consideration.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at half past eight o'clock and considered the act as amended to provide a mode for the removal of county seats. The vote stood—Yeas, 24; nays, 15. A constitutional majority, 26, not voting affirmatively, the bill fell.

The Senate at nine o'clock took a recess till eleven, awaiting the action of the House on bills to be considered or amended.

John McClarran and E. V. McCandless of Pittsburgh, were appointed notaries publics.

The Senate at half past eleven o'clock reconvened to consider bills as amended and continues in session.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

Mr. PLUMMER, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the establishment of new counties reported that the Committee were unable to agree and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The motion was agreed to and a new Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs Gunster, Hannan and Tracy.

The House then proceeded to consider Senate bills on third reading when the following were passed finally.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

Act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road Companies within the Commonwealth.

RECORDERS' DUTIES.

Act requiring the Recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general, direct and adsectum index of deeds and mortgages recorded therein.

A supplementary act relative to the forfeiture of charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges to railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within the Commonwealth.

Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and reunions.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. PETROFF, from the Committee of Conference on House bill No. 59, (Local Option) submitted a report, and a copy of the bill as amended by the committee. The report was read.

Mr. TALLEY moved that the House adopt the report of the committee.

A discussion arose about typographical mistakes in the bill.

The previous question was finally called and sustained and the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted as follows: yeas, 122; nays, 68.

STRONG SPEECH OF MR. LONG.

When the call for the previous question had been sustained, thus cutting off all debate, Mr. Long, of Allegheny, jumped to his feet and protested vigorously. In the name of his constituents, he denounced the bill as amended by the Committee of Conference as a trick, a fraud and a sham. It virtually meant

FREE WHISKY,

as fifty dollars would be the actual rate for license. It could not be determined at this time whether the bill applied to Allegheny. The Committee themselves could not tell; but if it did so apply, he denounced it as a fraud on his people, as it would cut down the revenues of his county tens of thousands of dollars, and

LET FREE WHISKY RIDE RAMPANT.

While willing to vote for an honest, fair and easily administered license law as the best thing under the circumstances attainable, he would oppose with all his power this

FRAUD ON THE PEOPLE

and protested against its passage as an infamous measure. He yesterday voted for the bill but the Conference Committee, under the manipulations of paid lobbyists, had emasculated it and made it simply detestable. No one here appears to know where the bill applies or whether the old law of 1856 is repealed or not. No opportunity was given for debate, but the measure was put through with a whirl and amid a storm of protests.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed finally:

Act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

COMMON CARRIERS.

Act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandize, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

An act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of sealers of weights and measures, approved the 20th day of February, 1872, so far as the same relates to the appointment of such officer in and for the county of Dauphin.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

WATER TROUGHS.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs, for the use of horses and cattle, on the public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same," approved the 1st day of April, A. D., 1874, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of this Commonwealth.

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of B. F. Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best and William McGuire, firemen, for services rendered from October 1st to December 1st, 1874, under direction of the Chief Clerk.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

The following bills were read on third reading and finally passed:

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Act fixing salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the several judicial districts and of separate Orphans' Courts was passed by a vote of yeas, 99; nays, 95.

A RESOLUTION OF CENSURE EXPUNGED.

Mr. LUSK, Democrat, offered a resolution expunging the vote of censure made at the beginning of the session against Charles S. Wolfe, of Union, from the House Journal and Legislative Record, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. WOLFE made a feeling complimentary speech returning thanks and the best of feeling prevailed.

A joint resolution ordering additional copies of Smull's hand book was adopted.

A motion was made to reconsider the Judges' Salaries bill, and was amended by a motion to lay on the table—yeas, 97; nays, 88, which defeats the bill during this session. The opposition to the bill was led by Messrs. Morgan (Lawrence), and Billingsby (Washington), who were untiring in their efforts to defeat the same.

The Senate amendments to House bills were read and passed finally, and the House also concurred in the Senate amendment to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past seven o'clock.

Senate bills and Senate amendments to House bill were considered, concurred in and passed, all of which have been published.

The report of the Conference Committee was received and read, authorizing the Attorney and Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle outstanding claims against the Constitution Convention which was passed finally.

FAILURE OF THE COUNTY SALARY BILL.

The Salary bill for county officers in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne has failed for this session, not having been reached, although Mr. Graham made earnest efforts to pass the same.

The House is hard at work upon bills with every prospect of an all night session.

General Hartshorne and other Democrats of the House have presented Mr. Christy with a gold headed cane. A magnificent cane was also presented to Hon. T. Robb Deyarmon by his friends of the Legislature.

THE PITTSBURGH BILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE ACT.

The following is the text of House bill No. 54, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee, and passed by both Houses:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 54.

The Committee of Conference, to which was referred House bill No. 54, entitled, "A supplement to an act entitled an act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinance providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, approved May 23d, A. D., 1874," respectively recommends to their respective Houses the following, namely:

That the Senate recede from its amendments as follows, namely:

Sections one and two re-print stricken out.

And that the House concur with the Senate amendment in striking out clause one of section three of the original House bill.

That the House concur with the Senate amendments numbered sections four, five, six, seven and eight.

That the Senate recede from its amendment known as section nine, and that the same be stricken out.

That the House concur with the Senate amendments known as sections ten, eleven and twelve.

That in section thirteen, Senate re-print, the Committee recommends the striking out of the words "and third" on the second line, and adding the following to the section:

"Provided, always, that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed in any way to interfere with the power of the law courts over city officers. And, provided further, that any citizen sustaining damage by reason of the acts of any city official may institute proceedings in any law courts for redress of any of the injuries complained of."

And that the Senate recede from its amendments known as sections fourteen and fifteen, and that the same be stricken out.

A copy of the bill, as amended by the Committee, is hereto attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HAYS,
A. SMITH,
CHAS. A. MINER,
Committee on part of House.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
H. B. PAYNE,
W. H. PLAYFORD,
Committee on part of Senate.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offences in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the following parts or any clauses of sections of the act to which this is a supplement may, by a two-third vote of the City Councils after publication in the city or county paper or papers for two weeks, be extended and applied to cities of the third class which have not accepted the said act, and shall remain in force as to each city of said third class until such city shall have accepted the provisions of said act, and no longer, namely, the following part of section eleven:

That for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the bonds and funded debt of the respective cities of this Commonwealth, the Councils of each thereof shall annually (until payment of the bonds and funded debt be fully provided for) levy and collect in addition to the other taxes of said corporation a tax of not less than one mill and not exceeding three mills upon the assessed value of the taxable property of each of said cities, to be called the sinking fund tax, which shall be paid into the city treasury, and shall be applied towards the extinguishment of said bonds and funded debt in the order of the date of maturity thereof, and to no other purpose whatever, and said bonds when purchased shall be conspicuously stamped to show that they were purchased for the sinking fund of said city, and the interest on said bonds shall be collected and used in like manner with the taxes collected for said sinking fund. Provided, that no money shall hereafter be borrowed on the faith and credit of said cities unless the ordinance or other authority authorizing the same shall have been introduced at one stated meeting of the Common Council, and the draft thereof published in at least two of the newspapers of the city daily four weeks before the final consideration and passage thereof by the said Common Council. And provided, also, that the specific purpose or purposes for which the said loan is authorized shall be distinctly set out in the said ordinance, and that the moneys received for said loan shall not be used for any purposes other than those so stated. And provided further, that the said city shall, at or before the time of authorizing the said loan, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest, and also the principal of said loan within thirty years. Also the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth clauses of section twenty of the said act to which this is a supplement, as follows:

Clause 1. To open and improve streets, avenues and alleys, make sidewalks and build bridges, culverts and sewers within the city, and for the purpose of paying for the same, shall have power to provide for the payment of the same from the general revenue, or by assessments on real estate benefited thereby, as provided in clauses thirty-two and thirty-three of this section and also to make assessments therefor as provided in clauses three and four, to wit:

Clause 2. To impose a poll tax not exceeding one dollar on all able bodied males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years.

Clause 3. To levy and collect license tax on auctioneers, contractors, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, bankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, merchants of all kinds, grocers, confectioners, restaurants, butchers, taverns, public boarding houses, dram shops, saloons, liquor sellers, billiard tables, bowling alleys and other gaming tables, drays, hacks, carriages, omnibusses, carts, wagons, street railroad cars and other vehicles used in the city for pay, lumber dealers, furniture dealers, saddle or harness dealers, stationers, jewelers, livery stable keepers, pavement stands, real estate agents, express companies or agencies, telegraph companies or agencies, shows, theatres and all kinds of exhibitions for pay, and regulate the same by ordinance.

Clause 4. To restrain, prohibit and suppress tippling shops, billiard tables, bowling alleys, houses of prostitution and other disorderly houses and practices, games and gambling houses, desecration of the Sabbath, day commonly called Sunday, and all kinds of public indecencies.

Clause 5. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city; to make quarantine laws for that purpose and enforce the same within the corporate limits of the city.

Clause 6. To erect, establish and regulate hospitals, work houses and poor houses, and to provide for the government and support of the same.

Clause 7. To make regulations to secure the general health of the city and to remove and prevent nuisances.

Sec. 2. That the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of the county in which any city of the second class is situated shall, immediately after the passage of this act and every third year thereafter, appoint three resident citizens of such city as a Board of Assessors to make, revise or alter assessments of all subjects of taxation for taxation for city purposes, who shall serve for a term of three years from the date of their appointment. One of said Assessors shall be designated by said Court as Chief Assessor and shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. The other members of the Board shall receive as compensation five dollars per day for each day of actual service, to be determined by the affidavit of the Assessors before the City Controller, and said Board shall immediately after their appointment be severally sworn by the said Court of Common Pleas to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to their office. Any vacancy occurring in said Board by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by an appointment by said Judges for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The said Board of Assessors shall make an assessment of all the subjects of taxation now by law or hereafter made subject to taxation for city purposes, and shall take as the basis of such assessment the assessments as returned by the Ward Assessors of the several wards of said city to the County Commissioners, a copy of which shall be furnished to said Board by said County Commissioners of the county in which said city is situated, and shall have power to revise, equalize or alter such assessments by increasing or reducing the valuations, either in individual cases or by wards, or parts of wards; to add to such lists of assessments any subject of taxation subject to taxation as aforesaid omitted therefrom and attach a valuation thereto, and it shall be their duty to rectify all errors and if deemed necessary to require the attendance of Ward Assessors or other citizens before them for examination under oath or affirmation; they shall hear and determine all appeals of taxpayers from their assessments made under such rules and regulations as they shall prescribe, subject to an appeal from their decision to the Court of Common Pleas number two of the county, whose decision shall be final, and if the appeal shall be groundless, the appellant shall pay all the costs of the appeal.

Sec. 4. When said Board shall have altered and amended the lists of all taxable property, so as to arrive at its true cash value, they shall then ascertain the aggregate amount of the value of the entire taxable property of said city, which valuation shall remain the lawful valuation for purposes of city taxation until altered as herein provided. The said Board shall then proceed to classify the real estate so assessed in such manner and upon such testimony as may be adduced before them, so as to discriminate between built up property, rural or suburban property, and property used exclusively for agricultural or farm purposes, including untillable land respectively, and certify to the Councils of said city during the month of January of each year the aggregate valuation of rural, city and agricultural property subject to taxation. It shall be the duty of said Councils in determining the rate of taxation for each year, to assess a tax upon said agricultural farm and untillable land equal to one-half (½) of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for said year, and upon said rural or surburban property a tax not exceeding two-thirds (⅔) of the highest rate required to be assessed as aforesaid, so that upon the said classes of real estate of said city there shall be three rates of taxation.

Sec. 5. The said Chief Assessor shall have custody and control of all books relating to the assessment of taxes, and keep them arranged according to wards and dates; and he shall furnish the City Treasurer on or before the first day of June of each year, an alphabetical list of all persons taxable for city purposes, with the amount of tax levied by Councils for the current year, and report the aggregate amounts of said taxes assessed to the City Controller at the time said books are placed in the hands of the City Treasurer.

Sec. 6. The said Board shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations for all purposes necessary in the discharge of their duties. The said assessments when first made shall remain until the next triennial county valuation, subject only to such additions and transfers and other incidental alterations as said Board shall deem necessary to perfect the assessments for each years' tax levy, and thereafter it shall be the duty of said Board each year in which the triennial county valuation is made, to alter, revise and equalize valuations as aforesaid, with the power to make in the intermediate years the said additions and transfers and other incidental alterations.

Sec. 7. The Councils of any city of the second class shall have power to license pawnbrokers to do business within the corporate limits thereof, under such regulations and upon payment of such fees as shall be prescribed by ordinance of said Councils.

Sec. 8. The Councils of any city of the second class may by ordinance dissolve any City Hall Commission heretofore created, and all duties hitherto performed by any such Commission shall thenceforth devolve upon and be performed by the Select and Common Council of such city.

Sec. 9 The Councils of any city of the second class shall have the power whenever any street or avenue therein shall have been heretofore directed to be improved under the provisions of any special law to curtail the length or width of such street or avenue improvement, and in exercising this power, they shall prescribe such regulations as will permit the provisions of said special law to be carried into effect; and said Councils shall have power to determine whether the whole or any part of the sidewalks of any street or avenue improved under general or special law shall be paved.

Sec. 10. That in lieu of any existing authority the Councils of any city of the second class shall have exclusive supervision of the official conduct of all city officers, and shall examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints made against any of them with the exception of police officers, and shall cause all their violations and neglect of duty to be promptly punished or reported to the proper tribunal for correction, and for the purpose aforesaid they are hereby authorized to issue subpœnas attested by the Presidents and Clerks of Councils under the seal of the city for the attendance of such witnesses as they may beem necessary. Provided always, that nothing in this section shall be deemed in any way to interfere with the power of the law courts over city officers. And provided further, that any citizen sustaining damage by reason of the acts of any city official may institute proceedings in any of the law courts for redress of the injuries complained of.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Important Interviews Brought to Light

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Beecher trial was resumed at the usual hour.

John W. Harmon was the first witness called to testify in answer to Mr. Hill: After Mr. Tilton received his discharge from the Brooklyn Union he told me of it, and I said I hoped it was not in consequence of taking my advice about the western campaign, and he said that among other things; I met him after this by appointment at the restaurant; the old matter came up of his being dismissed from the Union; he said he was determined to collect the money that Bowen owed him, and he said he would revive an old slander that Bowen had uttered charges against one of the best men in Brooklyn, and he remarked that this would bring matters to the surface; he said that Beecher had committed an offense against him and his family; that his wife had told him Beecher had taken advantage of his position, and had made dishonorable proposals to his (Tilton's) wife on several occasions; I remember when the Woodhull scandal was published; Tilton was then in New Hampshire; I met him on his return, and asked him for his family to contradict

THIS MONSTROUS STORY;

he said he supposed he could not; I reminded him of his duty to his wife and he repeated his former observation; he did not, in this conversation, charge his wife with adultery; at the first interview Tilton did not enjoin secrecy on me, but he did afterwards tell me not to mention this matter to any person; after the Woodhull publication, Tilton told me I might tell any of my friends that I desired, and I think he mentioned some of them in particular and one Dwight Johnston, a member of the Board of Supervisors, a friend of mine; in September, 1872, Tilton, at my house, showed me the "True Story," which he said bore a statement of facts from 1863 to that time, and he read it to me and a few friends were present.

Jackson S. Schultz then took the stand. He testified: I reside in New York and am a leather merchant; I knew Theodore Tilton since 1864 or '65; he was on the Independent then, I think, and my relations with him were very kindly and cordial; a few weeks before the issue of the Golden Age, I was applied to by him to assist in the enterprise; the conversation turned on Mrs. Woodhull and a gentleman from Wall street made some observations upon them; Tilton defended them and said they were

HIGH TONED, HONORABLE LADIES;

the conversation became personal and heated, and I interfered to modify it; I saw Tilton after his publication of the Woodhull publication, and told him I was disgusted with his work, and that he had destroyed the Golden Age enterprise; he took the ground that he always defended the weak against the strong, and said they were pure women; after this our relations continued, and relations between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher were frequently the subject of conversation; once in my office I said, do you mean to tell me that Beecher had criminal relations with your wife, and he said with a theatrical air, my wife is as pure as an angel.

The court here took the usual recess.

After recess the examination of Mr. Schultz was continued, but no testimony of interest was elicited.

Charles S. Judson was next called and testified: I reside in New York, and have done so for twenty or twenty-five years; I have known Beecher twenty years and Tilton about fifteen years; I am a merchant and conduct business in Worth street; I had a conversation with Tilton at Delmonico's about the end of 1865 where we dined together; we had a conversation about Beecher and members of Plymouth Church at that interview; I only remember a discussion about Beecher, and I said that Beecher had escaped all charges so far as women were concerned in all the time he had been there; Tilton said he had lost all faith in the man; I said this meant something and asked him for an explanation.

Mr. Beach here arose and objected to this line of examination as not pertinent and material to the issue, and was not a part of the trial.

Mr. Evarts said that they would offer something hereafter that would develop the materiality of this line of examination.

Judge Neilson decided on allowing the conversation.

The witness then continued: To all my inquiries he still replied, "I have lost all faith in the man;" Tilton called on me two or three days after that, and asked me if I saw Beecher; I said I had, and had told him the conversation we had a few days ago, and Tilton asked why, and I replied to put him on his guard; that I would have done the same thing by him, and he said he always considered me a friend, and left.

This concluded the witness' testimony, and Mr. Beech moved to strike it out.

Judge Neilson said he would let it stand, as he thought it was about as harmless as a lamp post. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts here rose and took exception to the remark of the court, and stated that before they were through, they would show the materiality of this evidence.

Court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour.

Reuben W. Ropes was the first witness. He testified: I had an interview with Mr. Moulton in 1873, and asked him if there was any truth in the Woodhull story of him going to Beecher with a pistol and demanding certain papers; he replied; "It is an infernal lie;" I then asked him if there was any truth in the Woolhull stories, and he said, "They are a pack of infernal lies." Mr. Ropes was not cross-examined.

NO TRUTH IN THE SCANDAL.

Mr. Abner N. Davis was next called. I am acquainted with Francis D. Moulton and conversed with him about the scandal in November, 1872; I asked him for God's sake to tell me what this report all meant; he replied that there was not a word of truth in it; his manner was reserved, indignant and sarcastic. Davis was not cross-examined.

Edward M Biden testified: Know F. D. Moulton; I met him after the publication of the Woodhull story, and had two conversations with him about it; I asked Moulton if, so far as Beecher was concerned, there was any truth in the story, and he replied that he was as good a friend of Beecher's as I was, and would answer this question at the proper time; I met him again soon afterwards, and asked the same question; he said it was all false, or something to that effect; he was very emphatic in denying the truth of it.

As the next witness was called, Mr. Beach rose and said that it was not necessary to call so many witnesses, as Mr Moulton did not deny having used these expressions, and he thought this course was improper. Judge Neilson suggested that Mr. Shearman should limit his witnesses, which he promised to do.

Thos. M. Cooke was the next witness. He testified: I reside in Detroit, and am a journalist; in 1871 I was connected with the New York Sun, and became acquainted with Theodore Tilton in that year; I also became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull and her sister about that time; before I knew Tilton I was sent to their residence in Thirty-eighth street, New York, on the 8th of June of that year to interview them; I frequently took lunch with Mrs. Woodhull at her office in Broad street, as did Tilton sometimes; his visits there extended during the entire summer; when I visited Mrs. Woodhull's house I was generally in the parlor; I remember on several occasions of Tilton calling to me from up-stairs and telling me not to go as he wanted to see me; this was about midnight; we left the house on several occasions together; I remember that on several occasions when I left the house that Tilton remained there; it was then perhaps after nine or ten o'clock, possibly eleven or twelve; in an interview, Mrs. Woodhull urged me to write up the Beecher scandal; I said to her that if I should attempt to write up such a story on representations of a third party, I would involve my paper in a flood of libel suits; she said there was no need to take it from third parties, as Theodore Tilton had all the letters and papers connected with it; she said that it would

TAKE THE ROOF OFF PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

shake Brooklyn to its foundations and revolutionize modern society; that any paper would be glad to get hold of such a story; I told her I did not intend to do anything with it; when I refused to write this article for the general market, they urged me to write it for the Woodhull and Claflin weekly; at all of these interviews, when this subject came up, Tilton, I believe was present; I was asked and urged I think by Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton to write it up for Woodhull and Claflin's weekly; I told him I might take a position on the Golden Age, but I could not Hazard my reputation on the weekly; I was to write up local sensations for these papers, and my salary was to be paid by both

The witness was then cross-examined which was continued until recess.

After recess the cross-examination of Mr. Cook was resumed: The first time I spoke to Mrs. Woodhull was on the 8th of June, 1871, at her residence in 38th street, New York; I did not know Theodore Tilton then, except by sight; I became acquainted with him and was introduced to him a day or two after at the office of Mrs. Woodhull; she introduced me to him; I went the first time to ascertain some facts about the death of her brother in-law, Dr. Sparr; I was asked to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Woodhull for the purpose of information, by Mr. Dana of the Sun and also by Mr. Cumming; I saw Tilton several times before I was introduced to him; I saw him there almost daily up to the time of the Steinway Hall meeting; I was there almost daily to follow out instructions given me; I saw Mrs. Woodhull last, two weeks ago last Thursday in Detroit; she sent for me; I went to her room and had an interview with her; this was after Shearman had written to me and I only saw her that evening.

John Gallagher was next called. He testified: I reside at No. 60 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn; I know Theodore Tilton and have known him ever since I was in the livery stable business; I was employed by Tilton at one time to take him to Coney Island in the latter part of the autumn of 1871; there was a lady with him; Mr. Tilton took the carriage from his own house; the lady was there with him; on their arrival at Coney Island, they left the carriage to go to bathe; they went a little ways from me and came back and Tilton said they were

GOING TO BATHE

and both gave me their gold watches; I could not see them bathe; they were away about an hour but I did not look to see if there was any appearance of their having bathed; they took back their watches and I drove them to Tilton's house which he entered, the lady remaining in the carriage; on their way to Coney Island, Tilton had a roll of papers; I could not say how many; when Tilton returned from his house, I drove them to Ramsen street, between Hicks street and the river; about dark Tilton told me I might go home and return at twelve o'clock; they went into the house, and I came back at that hour with a close carriage and took them to New York, I think to Thirty-eighth street; Tilton got out and went into the house with the lady, I think Tilton got into the carriage again, and I drove him home.

The witness was here handed a photograph of Mrs. Woodhull, and said he thought this was the same lady who was with Tilton on that occasion.

The prosecution waived the cross-examination of this witness.

The court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Upon the opening of the Brooklyn Court this morning, Assistant Pastor Halliday resumed the stand and testified: I remember the interview I had with Tilton at my house the morning of the 18th of November for the first time in a few months; Tilton and myself were present, but George A. Bell called shortly after; Bell told me his errand and turned to go, when Tilton said, "George, don't go;" Tilton then said he had called, by the advice of his friend, Frank Moulton, to contradict the Woodhull scandal; he said it was entirely untrue—without a shadow of truth; he said it was just as false as if he would go over to New York and say the tree in front of Halliday's house was covered with five hundred flags representing every nation on the earth; he said my wife is as pure as light, and for me to ask Beecher and he would tell me she was as pure as gold; Tilton would not specify any charges although I repeatedly asked him to do so; Tilton said that Moulton had documents relating to the charges insinuated against Beecher; Tilton spoke of the Woodhull publication as a fabrication; he said he wrote her life for the purpose of keeping her still, and stated that he was campaigning in New Hampshire when this publication appeared and was utterly astounded when he heard of it being published; Mr. Tilton said that if Mr. Beecher would go to church and tell them of the offence it was so slight that they would overlook it; he spoke of Beecher's offense as being quite venial in its character.

Mr. Evarts asked for a suspension of the examination of this witness, to call Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell. Permission was given and Mr. Halliday left the stand. Mrs. Mitchell then testified but no new points of interest were elicited.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN ON THE STAND.

John L. Gay next testified: I reside in Bloomington, Ind., and have been a resident of that State for six or seven years; I also resided in North Carolina and also in this county; I was a clergyman for thirty years of the P. E. Church; in 1872, I was connected with the Indiana State University at Bloomington which was and is open to both sexes for study; this has been so for seven or eight years; Mr. Tilton lectured there on the 9th of February, 1872; the subject of the lecture was "Marriage and Divorce," and its title was "Home, Sweet Home;"

TILTON'S VIEWS OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

During that lecture he gave an account of the marriage relation as he defined it; he told them to follow nature in the formation of marital relations, not the laws of nature; he used very ill terms about the church and State; he said to the audience that he would not permit the State to interfere or regulate for this relation between the sexes, and if he could have his way he would crush the State and the church too; he said if any two of you love each other, and promise to be faithful to each other, that vow makes you one without the intervention of a priest; he said that as they came together without formality on their mere desire, without church or State, they could separate in the same way; he said there might be a difficulty about providing for children born in that way, but that the State ought to take care of them; there were forty-two or forty-four female students there at that time; these young women were of all ages, ranging from fifteen to twenty-one or twenty two; I have been here two weeks to day, and came here on business with the church.

The witness was then cross examined, after which the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Abstract of Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, any information in his possession in regard to the promised emigration to the Black Hills country held by the Sioux Indians under the treaty of February 24th, 1869, and whether said emigration is with the consent of the Indians holding said country, and if not, what measures will be taken in reference to the same. Agreed to.

THE INVETERATE PINCHBACK

The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was then resumed, and Mr. Ferry, of Conn., addressed the Senate.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. West took the floor, and spoke in favor of the admission of Pinchback. When he had concluded, on the motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1875.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874, and on motion of Mr. Anthony, it was ordered that 1,250 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchbank, was then resumed, and Mr. Alcorn addressed the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, spoke at length against the admission of Pinchbank and denied that the Legislature which elected him was the legal Legislature of Louisiana.

Mr. M'DONALD said it was not in the power of a State to settle for the Senate the question of the legal existence of a body choosing a Senator. This case must be determined upon its merits and the law governing it was plain enough. It was well known that if it had not been for the interference of a Federal Judge the persons composing the Legislature which elected Pinchback would never have been in a position to elect any one. He denied that there was any prima facie case upon which Pinchback should be admitted.

Mr. HOWE argued that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the true Legislature of the State, having passed laws which were obeyed, and it was the only body which made laws for the State.

Before concluding, Mr. Howe yielded for a motion for executive session which was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The doors reopened and a recess ordered till half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling Mr. Howe concluded his speech in favor of Pinchback.

Mr. MORTON then closed the debate. He then moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the second Monday of December next.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senate had been told again and again that public interest demanded that the resolution should be acted on now. He was therefore opposed to postponing it.

The motion to postpone the resolution was then agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, West and Windom.—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Christiancy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hitchcok, Johnson, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merriman, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White and Withers—30.

Adjourned.

ARISTOCRACY vs LABOR

The President Snubs a Procession of Two Thousand Workingmen—The Attorney for the Delegation Gives His Views of Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—About 2,000 colored laborers, together with a few whites marched in procession to the Executive Mansion between eight and nine o'clock to-night for the purpose, it is said, of making complaint that certain moneys appropriated by Congress for the use of the District Government had been paid to contractors instead of to laborers employed by them. The band, on approaching the portico of the mansion, played "Hail to the Chief," when a committee of laborers went to the door and through an attendant there informed the President of the presence of the crowd. The attendant soon returned with the message, "the President desires to be excused."

The spokesman of the party, who has been acting as attorney for many of the laborers, then made a speech, in which he said: "Fellow citizens: The President desires to be excused; in other words, the Chief Magistrate cannot receive laborers of the District of Columbia, but we will, as law-abiding citizens, acknowledge his mandate and retire." He added: "This is the first time in the history of the American Republic that a President refused to receive a delegated authority of a hundred thousand workingmen."

The crowd here cheered and voices were heard "hit him again." The speaker, after further remarks, moved an adjournment to Judiciary Square, there to hold a mass meeting, and the crowd moved off in time, the band playing "The Wearing of the Green." A detail of fifteen policemen was ordered to the Executive Mansion, but there was no occasion for interference.

CONCORD, March 16.—The full vote of the State is now in and foots up as follows: Governor—Cheney, 39,285; Roberts, 39,163; White, 754; total vote, 79,202; Cheney over Roberts, 122. Congressmen—First district—Whitehouse, Rep., 13,619; Jones, Dem., 14,004; scattering, 326; Jones' plurality, 385. Second district—Pike, Rep., 12,936; Bell, Dem., 13,083; scattering, 202. Bell's plurality, 147. Third district—Blair, Rep., 12,388; Kent, Dem., 12,181; scattering, 163; Blair's plurality, 207.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A. DeRoy was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Patrick M. Stack, ordered to pay costs.

Jno. S. Patterson, charged with false pretense was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs by prosecutor,

Emanuel DeRoy was acquitted of a charge of obstructing an officer, and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor.

Wm. Kauffman plead guilty to two charges of false pretense and was fined five dollars and costs and given thirty days to the Workhouse on the first, and a similar fine and two months on the second charge.

R. J. Barnes and Jno. A. Marr were acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Wm. B. Hanlon was convicted of misdemeanor under the livery act.

William Dorah et al was on trial charged with malicious mischief.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Christopher Hughes vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an appeal from the award of viewers. The jury were out.

Washington McClintock, Jr., et al. vs. Robert Osborne and John Carrier; sci. fa. on mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,466 73.

In the matter of the petition of Doespahi vs. Rudolph Koenig, an order was made directing Alderman Rudolph Koenig to appear in Court on the 20th inst. to answer. The petition relates to an unsettled account between defendant and petitioner.

A. McClintock & Co., vs. Mark Campbell contractor, and John McKelvey, owner; a sci. fa. on a mechanics' lien. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Michael Hammerall vs. J. N. Schaffer, an action on a book account, was the only one tried in this Court. The jury were out.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of N. Marshal & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county, a certified petition for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens with proof of notice to lien creditors was presented, and an order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Bown & Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. An order was made for a hearing upon the petition for injunction, on the 27th inst., and in the meantime restraining M. P. Barker, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Christopher Hughes vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,843 75.

In the case of W. McClintock, Jr., & Co. vs. Mark Campbell, contractor, and John McKelvy, owner, a verdict was returned for defendants.

Thos. Nelson vs. P. and T. Collins; an action to recover on estimates for building a tunnel. On trial.

Matthew Taylor vs. John Snellbaugh, an action to recover damages done to plaintiff's sheep by a dog owned by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $45.

John H. Ditler vs. Conrad Schad; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $294 52.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young; an action to recover on a contract for a bill of materials furnished and work done. On trial.

Michael Hameral vs. J. N. Shaffer; verdict for plaintiff for $189 75.

Robert Finan and James Phillips, partners as Finan & Phillips, vs. Michael Davis; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the

THE BLACK HILLS.

MORE GLOWING REPORTS.

CHEYENNE, Wy., March 13.—Four more of the Black Hills miners, named Warren, McDonald, Williams and Thomas, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day. They have walked fram the stockade, eight miles from Harvey's Peak in seven days. They bring fine specimens of gold dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt just below the surface, showing grass roots in with the dust, and says they have only dug down to the bed of the rock. In one place water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist-deep in it. He thinks that with pumps and hydraulics they can make a hundred dollars a day to a man. He also brings with him

SPECIMENS OF SILVER

that old miners state will yield two thousand dollars to the ton, and say it is the purest they ever saw. He will bring it here to be assayed. He has fine specimens of plumbago, lead and copper, and says there is more gypsum in the Black Hills than ten railroads could haul away in fifty years. He claims also that there are tin mines. A party leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow. Their object is to get provisions, machinery and tools and to recruit their numbers as much as possible, after which they will return from here, which they say is the only practicable route, it being so much nearer than Sioux City, and good roads. He reports no trouble in crossing streams or in finding good water and camping ground every night. He says he can walk the distance easily in five days. The railroads have

REDUCED THE FARE ONE-THIRD

from Chicago to Cheyenne to parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here, who, it is supposed, are bound for the new Eldorado, notwithstanding the orders from the Government prohibiting them from going. Parties just in from the Indian agencies state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but do not propose to give it up without pay.

ST. LOUIS.

Suit Against a Life Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Augustus H. Weber, Jacob F. Shiefer and Joseph Clough, policy holders in the Life Association of America filed in the State Insurance Department an application for an examination of the affairs of that company. They allege that the annual statement of the company filed on the fifth is incorrect in several important particulars; that the company is not near so strong as represented; in fact that it is not doing business enough to pay expenses; that it has lost the confidence of the people and is hopelessly insolvent and ask that a receiver be appointed.

A DAYLIGHT MURDER.

As Francisco Palmero, an Italian lemon peddler was walking along Broadway, between Bremen avenue and Angelic street, in the northern part of the city, about nine o'clock this morning, he was fired upon by two men behind a fence on the oposite side of the street. Palmero turned and run, when two shots were fired from the lumber yard on the side of the street. Palmero was struck below the collar bone and in a moment or two after he dropped his basket and fell dead on the pavement.

It appears Palmero came here from New Orleans about a year ago; that while in that city, he lived with an uncle who was murdered, and that five Italian acquaintances were suspected of the murder, but it was ascertained definitely who committed the deed. About three months ago these five acquaintances came to St. Louis and have since threatened, it is alleged, to kill Palmero. Three of these men, giving their names as James Campanio, James Cambessio and Anton Campagni have been arrested and the other two are known to the police. Palmero was an honorable, industrious young man, and was to have been married next month.

NEW YORK.

Session of the Louisiana Committee.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Louisiana Arbitration Committee held a secret session to-day. The session lasted from half-past ten o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. All the members of the Committee were present, and Mr. Hoar presided. The counsel for the contesting parties remained in an adjoining room during the day and were consulted occasionally by the Committee. Mr. Charles Cavause, of New Orleans, was also present. Mr. Hoar, at the close of the proceedings, stated there was nothing to be made known in connection with the investigation, and that it would be a breach of trust for any member of the Committee to communicate anything. It is thought the Committee will make their report on Monday next.

TWEED AGAIN.

The Tweed habeas corpus proceedings were concluded yesterday, the Supreme Court affirming the decision of the Oyer and Terminer dismissing the writ. In the civil suits against Tweed, on behalf of the city, for the recovery of $11,000,000, the substitution of the Mayor and Aldermen as plaintiffs, instead of the Supervisors, was also held to be proper, and Tweed's appeals dismissed.

Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court of Chambers, has granted a writ of error enabling the counsel for Wm. M. Tweed to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court at the general term, affirming a judgment of Oyer and Terminer in the Tweed habeas corpus case. The matter will be argued before the Court of Appeals on the 22nd inst.

BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the weekly bank statement: Loans, decrease, $4,059,800; specie, decrease, $6,229,200; legals, increase, $183,000; deposits, decrease, $6,609,700; circulation, decrease, $181,100; reserve, decrease, $3,393,775.

BUSINESS NOTES.

MONTREAL, March 13.—Several failures have taken place in the wholesale trade. Messrs. Simpson, Whitehead & Co., importers of saddlery hardware, &c., have suspended. Armstrong Brothers, commission merchants, have made an assignment; also Green Brother's boot and shoe manufacturers have made an assignment. It is rumored that a large wholesale house is much straightened.

LONDON, March 13.—John C. Inthurn & Co., merchants, No. 1 East Indiana avenue, have failed. Their liabilities amount to $10,000,000.

NEW BEDFORD, March 13.—At a meeting of the operatives held here to-night, a delegation from Fall River was present, and a resolution passed making a levy of 25 cents per loom.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 13.—Two hundred men employed at the Saco water Machine shop, were discharged to day.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 14.—A settlement of the long continued strike in this city now seems probable, spinners, weavers and cardroom hands, slashers and spoolers in convention last night having resolved that they would return to work within twenty-four hours provided the manufacturers will guarantee that on the 1st of April they will concede the ten per cent. asked for. This resolution is signed by all the Unions and it remains for the employers to accept the proposal, which it is claimed they will do.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire and Accident.

GLOUCESTER, March 14.—The Davis House, a large three story wooden building, was destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the furniture and personal effects of the boarders were burned and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelley, an employee was taken from the second story but was dead when found or died soon after. The charred bodies of Hecter Skinner and C. Smith, boarders, and Margaret Walton, an employee, were found in the ruins this morning. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was burned out, but the instruments were saved Loss $13,000.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Henningson, known in connection with Gen. Walker's Nicaragua filibustering expedition, is dangerously ill at his residence.

LISBON, March 13.—Benjamin Moran, new United States Minister to Portugal, has arrived in this city.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 13.—Hon. Mr. McKinzie has introduced a bill to organize the northwestern territory outside of Manitoba into a government.

IRELAND.

MITCHELL'S RE-ELECTION.

CORK, March 13.—There was considerable disorder in Tipperary last night, because of the refusal of some of the residents to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchell to Parliament. Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet now.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Commissioners of McKean county, have decided to build a new jail during the coming Summer.

REV. S. W. ZIEGLER of Lewisburg, Union county, has a sleigh in his possession, which is over forty years old.

MISS MATTIE INGRAM, of Duncansville is a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Common Schools for Blair county.

THE manufactories of New Brighton are all in operation, and the town wears a busy appearance. Beaver Falls presents a similar appearance.

MR. JOHN ATTLEBARGER of Salem township, Clarion county a deaf mute, died very suddenly on Friday of last week in the 64th year of his age.

MR. ADOLPHUS PATTERSON, for fifty-six years a resident of Williamsburg, Blair county, died on Monday last aged eighty-three years

A SWAN measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, four and half feet from the point of the bill to the toes and weighing twenty-one pounds was recently shot near Whitsettsville on the Youghiogheny

MRS. MARY WALLS, aged eighty-seven years, died in Johnstown, on Monday last. She was the mother of the Hon. John Flanagan, one of the Associate Judges of Cambria county courts.

Two lads of Meadville named Wm. Belo and Lynn Woodworth were hunting one day last week, and while engaged in a playful scuffle the latter was shot through the bowels.

SAYS the Williamsport Sun and Democrat: Mr. Joseph Mishow, residing on Gilmer street, this city, celebrated his 101st birthday on Monday last, and is represented as enjoying excellent health.

AN insane man named John Wolf was burned to death in a lime kiln in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county on Monday night. He was overcome by gas and fell into the kiln.

ANOTHER vein of iron ore has been discovered about six feet below the vein now being worked along the line of the Fayette County Railroad. The ore is from twenty to twenty-four inches in thickness and is said to be of a superior quality.

SAYS the New Castle Gazette: On Saturday last, four Lawrence county men called in at Holton's store in this city, and were weighed, their aggregate weight amounting to just one thousand pounds. The largest of the four, Mr. John M'Cleery, of Shenango township, weighed two hundred and sixty pounds.

SAYS the Clarion Democrat: The Pittsburgh Mining and Coal Company of Catfish has secured a renewal of their contract to furnish cool for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for a year. There is some trouble in procuring cars yet, but the works are now running between four and five days each week, and expect to make full time shortly.

THREE negroes of Franklin, Venango county, recently enticed a simple minded young German girl, aged about eighteen years, into a lonely room and outraged her person. The perpetrators of the beastly outrage have all been arrested and are now confined in jail. The girl has been removed to the County Home until she recovers.

Two small boys Henry Welch aged sixteen years, and John Owens aged 15 years, were crushed to death at the Mt. Pleasant coal breaker, in Hyde Park, Luzerne county on Tuesday afternoon. The top of the revolving cast iron screen is left uncovered, and the boys carelessly stepped upon it while in motion, and were caught and dragged behind the casing—being only a few inches of space and their bones and bodies were broken and pressed into an indescribable and heart sickening mass.

A SUBSTANTIAL DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

[Concord Patriot.]

The total vote in the State will be increased from last year, the Democrats adding to their vote and the Republicans apparently very nearly holding their own and capturing the larger part of the Prohibition vote, the latter party appearing to have subserved its purpose as a drag net for Republican candidates, being run mainly as a side-show to their organization. Of course, with such a result on the Governor vote, it is not to be expected that we have gained in either branch of the Legislature. Returns indicate that the Senate will stand five Republican five Democrats, and no choice in two districts. The House will probably be Democratic by a small majority. The vote for Councillors is very close, probably a majority are Democrats. A majority of the counties is undoubtedly Democratic, but the vote is so close in several of them that complete returns may be required to determine their exact complexion. For Congressmen we have done well. Frank Jones is elected in the First District, S. N. Bell in the Second, and the other one is close and doubtful. Against such fearful odds as they have contended the Democracy of Granite State have done nobly. Many of the towns have made surprisingly handsome gains, and are entitled to all credit and honor.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Benjamin Davis, charged by Elizabeth Brown with felonious assault and battery was acquitted.

James Davis plead nolle contendere to a charge of forgery, Henry Flath prosecutor, and was sent six months to the Workhouse.

A nolle pros was allowed the same defendant on another similar charge.

Wm. Speelman and John Robinson were convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and the former was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and the latter to the Workhouse for one year. Samuel H. Hoffman was the prosecutor.

C. H. Brown, who plead nolle contendere to entering a building with intent to commit a felony, charged by C. R. Stein was sentenced to jail.

The case of Wm. Stewart, charged by J. B. Hyndman with assault was allowed to be settled.

John Ehresman was convicted of the larceny of a wagon from ex-Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of the West End Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, vs. Jacob Whirlie, the jury found for defendant.

In the case of Loomis & Collord vs. Hartje and Wylie, a rule was granted to show cause why execution should not be stayed.

In the case of Joseph Keurch vs. Watson Probost—an action for work done—the jury found for plaintiff for $53 03.

In the case of Jacob Whirlie vs. H. Hammell et al., a Sheriff's interpleader was filed.

In the case of the Nation Trust Company, for use of J. H. Bailey, receiver, vs. Jake Hill, action to recover on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $531 84.

The case of Joseph Daibler vs. John Ebner, an action to recover for work done on a contract for the building of a house, is on trial.

In the case of Christiana Lengeart et al vs. Peter M. McQuirk et al., R. A. Balph, Esq., was appointed Examiner.

W. H. Wilson, a recusant witness, was brought into Court and fined twenty dollars and costs of attachment.

There will be no jury trials in this Court to-day.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Shaw et al vs. Dallas et al. was compromised.

The case of James Devin vs. Henry Murphy and Dominick Murphy, an action to recover damages for injury to a building through the alleged negligence of defendants, is on trial.

In the two cases of Hastings vs. Frazier Bros., the jury found for plaintiff for $547 90 and $262 95 respectfully.

The case of Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co is on trial. The plaintiff claims $1,300.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of H. C. Bailey of Tioga county, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, was granted leave to sell certain book accounts, &c.

In the matter of O. G. Brown of Parker City, bankrupt, G. S. Crosby, Esq., was allowed certain monies advanced by him for the benefit of the estate.

In the matter of Steele & Co., bankrupts, of Crawford county, petitioning creditors, were allowed certain sums advanced by them for the benefit of said bankrupts estate.

In the cases of the steam tugs "Little Giant" and "Leopard," D. F. Patterson, Esq., was appointed commissioner to ascertain and liquidate the claims against the fund in Court arising from the sale of said boats.

In the case of the steamtug Veteran No 2, the report of the Commissioner distributing the fund arising from the sale of said boat was confirmed absolute.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

William Ragan was acquitted of a charge of larceny, Michael O'Neill prosecutor.

William Hoffman was convicted of fraudulently obtaining goods from Ellen Steen.

Mary Jane Hall was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a Saratoga trunk. Julia Ann Brant, prosecutrix.

William Healy was convicted of forcible detainer. James B. Adair, prosecutor.

Philopena Helen, charged by Joseph Keeling with the larceny of coal, was acquitted.

Conrad F. Spinneweber is on trial for assault and battery. Philopena Helen, prosecutor.

Court will meet this morning at half past nine o'clock, instead of ten, for the transaction of miscellaneous business.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Citizens' Oil Refining Company, for use of John Barton et al. vs. Leo Oppenheim; rule on defendant for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

Morris, Dennis & Co. vs. W. A. Heimberger and W. A. Logan; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $514 63.

C. C. Atkinson and Mary Atkinson vs. S. B. W. Gill, guardian of John McGilvery, G. McGilvery, J. McGilvery, James Richardson and George Strain; action in replevin. The jury found the amount of rent in arrears to be $278 46; that the value of the goods distressed was $700. The verdict was for defendant for $278 46.

The jury were out in the case of Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co.

The jury were also out in the case of James Daven vs. Henry and Domenec Murphy.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Henry Goslin and Max Wachtel; partners as Goslin & Wachtel; Franklin, Venango county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Rogers.

Mc Mahon & Rundels, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens, except the liens of certain mortgage creditors,

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Leopard." On motion of their respective proctors, the following persons were allowed to intervene. John J. Wherling and William Muse, pilots, and William Sipe. The first claims $1,429, the second, $7,900 25, and the third, $92 25.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Little Giant. On motion of the respective proctors, the following parties were allowed to intervene: John J. Wherling, A. G. Miller and William Sipe. The claims are as follows: Wherling, $1,899; Miller. $68 75; Sipe $12 90.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Elijah Barker was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs for assault and battery on Frederick Heyl. The defendant is an Allegheny constable.

James Dougherty, for unlawfully cutting and wounding Abram Vincent, was fined five dollars and costs and sentenced to three months confinement in the Work House.

William Hall, for larceny, was Work Housed for six months.

Samuel Paisley, for fornication and bastardy, was sentenced to do the handsome by the prosecutrix, Kate Cateresky, or take the legal consequence in the event of non-compliance.

Frederick Heyl, for assault on Constable Elijah Barker, of Allegheny, was fined five dollars and costs.

Samuel Sacket, for assaulting and battering Wm. Worrell, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Paul Fritzinger, for larceny and reception of stolen goods, was penitentiaried for a year. John Kameron was the prosecutor.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith, for assault with intent to rob Anton Franz, were sentenced nine months to the Penitentiary.

John Eheresman, for the larceny of a wagon from Ex-Mayor Fleming, was jailed for ten days.

William Healey, for forcible detainer, was fined five dollars and costs, James B. Adair prosecutor.

Michael and Chas. Rosefeldt and Jacob Seter, for assault and battery on William Wilbert, were allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

Van Kennedy, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, John H. Fitts prosecutor, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

W. D. Cragne, for assault and battery on Walter H. Guthrie, was fined ten dollars and costs.

John McWilliams, Henry and James Meyers, for entering a building with felonious intent, were sentenced as follows: McWilliams and Henry Myers got two years in the Penitentiary and James Myers one year to the Work House. William Ross was the prosecutor.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett. and Stowe.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed examiner in the case of William Phillips, Jr., vs. William Phillips' administrators.

Rees, Williams & Co. vs. Wm. Bancroft, garnishee of John F. Walter; judgment against garnishee for $198 15.

In the divorce case of Martha B. Hauck, vs. Fred. J. Hauck, a rule was granted on defendant for allowance, and R. B. Parker, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony on the rule.

In the divorce case of Ophelia Buchanan, vs. Charles A. Buchanan, A. F. Alexander, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

West End Savings Bank vs. Jacob Uherlie; plaintiff moved for a new trial.

Sarah E. Andrews filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings.

In the case of the Commonwealth ux rel vs. Patrick Holland, Edward Kelly was appointed committee of the person and estate of said Patrick Holland, and bond of the committee approved.

Emma F. Farrell, presented a petition for a divorce from her husband, Thomas Farrell, and a subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in June.

The School Directors of North Fayette township vs. John Stonesipher. On petition presented A. H. Burns, William Glass and Walter Foster were appointed reviewers.

Divorce case of Agnes M. Johnston vs. Jas. Johnston. Rule on plaintiff to file specifications.

Joseph Kirkwood vs. Adalaide Kirkwood. W. K. Jennings, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

James McAfee vs. Jane McAfee. Libellant ordered to pay respondent $50 for fees and expenses.

Priscilla Huntly vs. Richard Huntly. R. B. Petty, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

Joseph Keusch vs. Watson Provost. Defendant moved for a new trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of James Davin vs. Henry and Domineck Murphy, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $79 69.

In the case of Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co., the jury found for plaintiff $1,422 36.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Brown & Hackert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. The creditors having elected John Elder, of New Castle, assignee, the Court approved the same.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors, against Julius King and Florence King, partners as King Bros., debtors, New Castle. Debtors adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. An order was made restraining Richard Boyd from interfering with the property of the bankrupt.

Mackin Bros., bankrupts, Warren county. The auditor's report on the validity of liens and distributing the fund in the hands of the assignee confirmed absolutely. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens confirmed absolutely.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county. The assignee's reports of the sale of property were approved, subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of Edward Hall, Allegheny county, the claim of the bankrupt was referred to Register Harper for report.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Leopard," Messrs. Leo Baumgardner, Robert Lea and Robert Wasson were allowed to intervene.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Little Giant," Messrs. Stewart McLaffey, J. K. W. Gould and Jacob Campbell, were allowed to intervene.

Joseph Sproul, bankrupt, Butler county. Order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. Certain reports of the Assignee of the sales of real estate were presented and approved, subject to exceptions within ten days. An order was also made for the sale of certain other real estate.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING DESTROYS $25,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY—ELKIN & FLACK'S REFINERY BURNED—SOME BENZINE EXPLOSIONS.

Old Jupiter yesterday signalized his advent by a stroke of business that created great consternation in the neighborhood of Willow Grove.

Between ten and eleven o'clock an oil tank at the refinery of Elkins & Flack, formerly Elkins, Bly & Co., near Willow Grove avenue, Allegheny, was struck by lightning and the entire works were destroyed as well as two tank cars belonging to the West Penn Railroad. An alarm was struck from box 64 in Allegheny, and the fire department from that side turned out, but experienced great trouble in reaching the place on account of the deep mud they encountered after leaving the city line. The Columbia engine stuck in the mud, and it required great exertion to remove it. The engines continued to play on the fire until eight o'clock last evening, when all danger being past they returned to Allegheny.

THE LOSS

will reach $25,000 or upward, as follows: Building and tanks, $16,000; 1,200 barrels of refined oil, $7,000; 1,000 barrels of crude oil, $2,000; two tank cars loaded with benzine, and a lot of empty barrels. The loss of the works and stock is total, with the exception of the stills which were saved.

The excitement among the residents of Willow Grove was intense for a time, and some narrow escapes occurred, but fortunately the destruction was confined to the refinery. The explosion of the benzine in the tanks on the cars threw the heavy iron heads almost a quarter of a mile, but without occasioning any loss of life.

THE INSURANCE

on the refinery will cover the entire loss. It is divided among ten companies, four of which are in Wheeling, and the balance in this State. The greater part of them are in this city, but what particular ones or the amount in each we were unable to learn. We are informed that it is the intention of Messrs. Elkin & Flack to rebuild at once, and the refinery will probably be in operation again in a few weeks. The works are located a short distance below Bennett's Station, and are between the railroad and the river.

THE IRON WORKERS.

MEETINGS OF IRON ASSOCIATION AND PUDDLER'S UNION—THE ARBITRATION PROPOSITION—THE MANUFACTURERS CONSENT, BUT THE PUDDLERS REFUSE.

(From The Daily Post, March 13.)

The differences between the manufacturers and puddlers in regard to the price for boiling iron still remain unsettled and the prospects for a general resumption do not bear the most encouraging aspect. The different propositions thus far made for a direct settlement have been rejected by one side or the other, while the suggestion that the price be fixed by arbitration also fails to meet the commendation of the puddlers. In yesterday's issue we stated that the two bodies represented by the Conference Committees would hold separate meetings to consider the recommendation that the difficulties be settled by arbitrators. These meetings were held yesterday afternoon, but as previously stated the result was not encouraging. The manufacturers continued in session till late in the evening. Many of them were opposed to any arbitration. They maintained that they could not possibly afford to pay the prices demanded by the boilers, and were unwilling to resume operations at any advancement above the price previously offered. In view of the fact, however, that the welfare of so many workingmen and also in a great measure the prosperity of the business of the city depended upon a resumption, they finally agreed to an arbitration.

The puddlers, however, were more unyielding. They could not agree to an arbitration. They maintained that their demand was both reasonable and just and expressed an unwillingness to resume until they were paid the price for which they have been so long contending. They had fought a battle covering over three of the worst winter months ever experienced in this country, and now when their wants will not be so many nor urgent, and when the manufacturers have stronger reason than ever to pay the price demanded to yield would be ridiculous in the extreme, and thus the matter rests at present. Before the conference adjourned on Thursday afternoon, it was decided to hold another session at the close of the meetings of the two bodies represented, to report the result. The session of manufacterers, however, continued until such a late hour that the conference was impracticable yesterday, and it is probable that the committees will meet to-day to report results.

THE SHARPSBURG TRIAL.

The investigation into the charges made against the Rev. J. J. McIlyar, pastor of the Sharpsburg M. E. Church, was held with closed doors. The charges are maladministration, unministerial conduct and uttering falsehoods. The alleged action upon which the accusations are brought are that he expelled members from church without sufficient reason, that he took one of his parishoners by the throat on the public street, and that he made mis-statements of facts in regard to his position during the war. Richard Moyle and B. F. Hasson are signers of the articles of impeachment, the latter having for his motive, the loss of his license as an exhorter, of which he is said to have been deprived by the accused. Rev. D. Nesbit, of the Allegheny district, and Robert Hopkins of Sewickley, are retained as counsel by the prosecution, while Rev. McIlyar conducts his own defense, assisted by Rev. Dempsey, of Bridgewater.

The accused minister has many strong adherents and partizauts who express confidence that he will be fully able to vindicate himself and intimate that the whole proceeding is actuated by personal hostility.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

DEATH OF F. J. HAUCH AT CHICAGO.

Mr. F. J. Hauch, formerly proprietor of a drug store on Centre avenue, and well known in this city, is supposed to have committed suicide at Chicago on Saturday night. The deceased left the city for Chicago about half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning, and last evening a dispatch was received by his friends from Coroner Dietzsch of that city, stating that F J. Hauch had committed suicide at Kuhn's Hotel by poisoning, and asking what disposition should be made of the body. The dispatch was answered immediately, and this morning Christ and Edward Hauch, brothers of the deceased, started for Chicago. His friends state that Fred. was in the habit of taking morphine when he was drinking, and they think that he took too large a dose. He had on his person a gold watch and chain valued at $400 and a set of diamond studs worth about three hundred dollars when he left the city. As previously stated, the deceased was well known in this city, and the many friends of the family will be pained to learn of the sad event. He had acquired some property, and was in the 39th year of his age. He leaves a wife and two children.

SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY.

WHOLE TEETH BUILT OF GOLD.

Meeting a friend yesterday, whose teeth had been in an unsightly condition, full of black holes, and with many of the corners decayed and broken off, we noticed the greatest improvement in his appearance. His teeth looked so clean and nice, and the original contour of each had been restored by beautiful fillings of pure gold. We observed several teeth in which it was necessary to rebuild with gold, from one-third to three-fourths of the natural size and form, and it was elegantly done, but we were most astonished and delighted with a large lower jaw molar, which was almost a new creation, being formed entirely of gold from the roots up, and an upper front tooth, which was also of solid gold, built on a mere root, and with an artificial porcelain face attached to it, making it match the other teeth exactly in color and appearance. These are higher attainments than we supposed possible in the dental art, but we live in a progressive age, and men of scientific minds, inventive brains, and indomitable energy and skill, can accomplish almost anything. We learned upon inquiry that these exceedingly handsome and skillfull operations were performed at the offices of our old friend Dr. Q A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and the fortunate possessor of these miraculously restored teeth quietly observed, "some people think that Dr. Scott advertises too much for a first class dentist, but my family and many of my friends have been under his care for years, and I have always found that he fullfils all his promises, that his charges are very moderate, and that his work stands the hardest test of all—the test of time. And I would also say, that it has always been my experience in business, that I could purchase the best goods, and at the lowest prices, from men who advertise liberally, for they are wide awake, energetic, and up with the times."

THE lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

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GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

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If you wish to exchange country property for city.
If your House is too small.
If your House is too large.
If your location does not suit you,
If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

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N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.
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Two squares below Suspension Bridge and Allegheny river
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TO LET—A LARGE DAIRY FARM IN Reserve township, three miles from city. Two story frame house, new bank barn, stalls for twenty-one cows. Possession given April 1. Enquire of JAMES RVIN,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The bill fixing salaries of county officers of counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, was first taken up. This bill had been recommitted and was reported favorably.

PASSENGER FARES.

Act regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Passed.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Act amending the third section of an act defining what shall constitute legal holidays, approved April 2, 1873. Passed.

Act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines. Passed.

A supplement to an act regulating the election of a Secretary of Internal Affairs relative to the management of said office. Passed.

DIVISION OF CITIES.

A supplement to an act dividing cities of the State into three classes.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock and the new county bill passed first reading.

LOCAL OPTION.

The act to repeal the act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, as amended by the Senate, passed first reading. The balance of the afternoon was taken up by bills on second reading.

The following bills were defeated:

Act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

Act for the protection of fish in the State of Pennsylvania.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the improvement and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, applying the benefits of said act to improvement companies and regulating the same.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were passed to second reading:

Act making an appropriation for the payment of salaries of officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and the erection of additional buildings.

Mr. REIGHARD moved to reduce the appropriation from $100,000 to $75,000.

Mr. FINCHER moved to make the amount $50,000.

Mr. REIGHARD accepted this as a modification of his amendmedt.

Mr. FINCHER opposed the appropriation on the ground that the institution was, to some extent, sectarian in its character.

Messrs. Spang and Wolfe also spoke in opposition to the appropriation, alleging that the Treasury was inadequat to meet it as well as others of like character.

FINANCIAL.

The Committee on Ways and Means read an estimate of receipts of the State together with the estimated amount of appropriations of all descriptions asked for during the current year which aggregated $4,450,400, exclusive of interest on the public debt.

After some further debate, which was participated in by Mr. Parker in opposition, and Messrs. Billingsby and Jackson in favor of the appropriation, Mr. Reighard called the previous question which was sustained.

The amendment of Mr. Reighard as modified, viz: to reduce the appropriation from $100,000 to $50,000, was then disagreed to. The bill then passed a second reading.

Act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers, etc., of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane at Dixmont.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

Act to extend the time for the construction of railroads passed second reading.

A supplementary act dividing cities into three classes, passed first reading.

Bills on second reading occupied the time of the House till the hour of six when the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock.

A motion was made to concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill dividing cities of the State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness, the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same.

This bill has been printed and is on the calendar as referring to cities of the third class, but has been amended to-day in the Senate, and having reference only to cities of the second class, having special reference to Pittsburgh, asking an increase of indebtedness to levy a tax to complete its water works and water main extension, and to pay interest, &c

A large delegation from Pittsburgh are here, headed by Dr. Gross and C. L. Magee, urging the passage of the same.

A lively discussion ensued upon the merits of the increase of indebtedness and the further levy of taxes during these panic times.

Messrs. Thornton, Hays and Zern opposed the passage of the bill, while Messrs. Irwin and Long favored its passage.

The yeas and nays were demanded on agreeing to the Senate amendments and stood thus—yeas, 43; nays, 130.

The Allegheny county members voted thus—Yeas, Messrs. Christy, Irwin, Long, Swan and Shidle.

Nays—Messrs. Carson, Graham, Hays, Andrew Large, S. P. Large, Rogers, Thornton, Zern, Patterson and Brown.

The bill passed to a second reading amid a stormy time.

Adjourned at ten o'clock.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed to a third reading:

PIANOS EXEMPT FROM LEVY.

Act to exempt pianos leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

Act to empower water, gas and bridge companies to merge their corporate rights and franchises into other incorporated companies.

BARK MEASUREMENT.

Act to fix a standard weight for bark used for tanning purposes.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

The following bills were passed third reading:

Act repealing the act to regulate the election of School Directors in sub-districts of Pittsburgh.

Act authorizing shareholders in incorporated bridge companies to cast one vote for each share of stock in all elections held by such companies.

Act to fix monthly return days in the Courts of the Commonwealth.

MINERS' DIFFICULTIES.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into alleged differences between miners and their employers.

Act relating to the Courts of the Commonwealth.

MARKET STANDS.

Act to prohibit market stands on the public highways of cities of the first class within five squares of any incorporated market house.

Act to provide for the pre-payment of postage upon the Legislative Record as required by the postal laws of the United States.

THE GAME LAWS.

A supplement to an act, approved May 1, A. D. 1873, entitled an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and fish limiting the time for the killing of hare or rabbit.

An act establishing a Nautical School in Philadelphia.

An act for the protection of fish.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to procure the volumes of the proprietary family of Pennsylvania, held by the Historical Society, for publication as part of the colonial records.

The General Appropriation bill was amended and laid over.

The following bills were defeated:

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the corporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, applying the benefits of said act of improvement companies and regulating the same.

An act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, inn keepers and boarding-house keepers.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Democrats made another effort to have the local option bill considered by continuing the calendar, which would reach the bill the first thing on Saturday morning, but the motion failed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock. The following bills passed on third reading:

BENEVOLENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

Act making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and finishing the building.

An act making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Blind Women at Philadelphia.

An act in relation to the widening and deepening of the sewer on Pine street, in the city of Harrisburg, used in carrying off the surplus water from the Capitol grounds, and to authorize the payment of a portion of the cost of the same.

PROPOSED STATE HOSPITAL.

An act to provide for the erection of a State Hospital for the insane for the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester, to be called the State Hospital for the insane for the southeastern district of Pennsylvania.

A joint resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

An act providing for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair, or any exhibition of the products of the soil, or mine, or of manufactures or works of art.

THE MORGANZA BILL.

The act making an appropriation for the annual salaries of officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new building, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Pending discussion of the above bill, the hour of one having arrived, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at two o'clock.

The Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the appropriation to the Pennsylvania Reform School, the Morganza bill, was amended and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LUSK moved the reconsideration of the supplementary act relating to the sinking fund and the general revenues. Not agreed to.

The appropriation to Dixmont Hospital passed a third reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at seven o'clock.

FINAL PASSAGE OF MORGANZA APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill for an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Reform Schol at Morganza, was next considered. An amendment was added that ministers of any religious belief may visit the inmates at any time, whether sick or well, and to give them private religious instruction without the presence or interference of any officer of the institution.

The bill was passed finally by a vote of —yeas, 138; nays, 29.

Act directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare educational material for the Centennial Exposition making an appropriation for that purpose passed third reading.

A number of bills passed second reading and dilatory motions and the calling of the roll occupied the entire evening.

Mr. CRAWFORD, in the chair as Speaker pro tem, entertained a motion to adjourn, and without putting the yeas and nays, which were demanded, a scene of wild confusion followed, amid which the Speaker resumed the chair and left to the House to decide the same by a vote of yeas and nays, five only voting nay. The House continued in session until after one o'clock.

THE RING BILL.

The Senate appointed a Conference Committee in relation to the act dividing cities of the State into three classes.

The following named gentlemen were appointed in behalf of the Senate: Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Payne and Playford. The House appointed Messrs. Hays, Smith (Berks) and Miner.

This bill, if passed, would levy one-half per cent. additional tax on the entire valuation of the property of the city of Pittsburgh, making an additional yearly income to the city of $750,000.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Act regulating the salaries of county officers in Philadelphin, Luzerne and Allegheny.

Act authorizing corporations to change the par value of their shares of capital stock.

EQUALIZING TAXATION.

The act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in this Commonwealth was amended and laid over

EARNINGS OF MINERS.

Act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

Act relative to Orphan's Courts.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

The House bill repealing the proviso in section 1 of an act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Act to reimburse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Uniontown, Fayettee county, Pennsylvania, for clothing and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

JUDICIAL.

Act to authorize an additional Judge of the several courts in the Nineteenth Judicial District.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The new County bill was considered and passed second reading.

The Local Option repealing bill came up.

Mr. COOPER moved to amend by adding a stringent license law.

Mr. YERKES moved to amend by striking out all after the repealing bill.

This brought up the direct question of repeal.

Mr. YERKES' motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 27, a strict party vote. The bill was laid over till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The House remained in session until seven o'clock this morning, having been in continuous session over twelve hours.

The following business was transacted since the close of the report in Saturday's edition.

The following bills passed finally:

BENEVOLENT APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the State School Home for colored soldiers' orphans, at Bridgewater.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded children, at Media, and to erect additional buildings.

An act appropriating money to aid in the support of the Home of Correction in the city of Philadelphia.

FREE BANKING.

A further supplement to an act to establish a free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March 31, 1860.

CESSION OF STATE LANDS.

An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lock houses, offices, and the necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slackwater navigation on the said river, and ceding jurisdiction over the same, and for imposing fines and penalties for wilful injuries to the grounds, buildings and appurtenances, acquired under the provisions of this act.

PASSENGER FARES.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to regulate the rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny," aproved March 1, 1867.

An act to provide for the removal of county seats.

An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within this Commonwealth.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

A supplement to an act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof, approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1874, amending the sixth section thereof.

An act to provide for a proper representation of mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia.

An act authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children.

An act to extend the time for the construction of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroads or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law.

At about four o'clock the lights were turned off, Mr Christy still in the chair. Several seconds of intense excitement followed in almost total darkness, during which the nerve of Christy prevented the most disgraceful scenes. He plied the gavel vigorously, and called on members to maintain their dignity as Representatives. His cooiness and decision restored order until the lights were turned on.

THE BOOM BILL.

The Boom Bill was read a third time, and dilatory motions were again interposed and voted down.

Mr. MITCHELL represented the opponents of the bill, and Mr. Wolfe its friends.

At six o'clock this morning it passed finally by a vote of 113 yeas to 48 nays.

The House then considered bills on second reading until seven o'clock, when it adjourned until nine o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

The House met at nine o'clock, and immediately took a recess until ten o'clock.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk and accountant of the Committee of the House to investigate the State Treasury, and to pay their compensation was negatived by a vote of yeas, 73; nays, 59, a Constitutional majority not having voted in the affirmative.

The following bills passed finally:

Act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers, and making an appropriation to pay the expenses.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS.

Act appropriating $5,000 to the Public Hospital of Erie.

Act making an appropriation to the State Normal Schools.

Act appropriating the sum of $50,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting workshops, etc, to be used in giving practical instructions in mechanical arts.

An appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers, etc., of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. FAUNCE moved to suspend the rules, in order to call up the Judges' Salary bill.

Pending the consideration of this motion, the House adjourned.

In the afternoon session, a few bills passed second reading.

By Associated Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The House continued in session till seven o'clock this morning, and a large number of bills were passed. Half of the number of seats were vacant, and the majority of those present crowded in front of the Speaker's desk, and in their eagerness to attract the Speaker's attention, held up their hands and hats like bidders at an auction. This conduct was continued until a motion for adjournment was carried for want of a quorum.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democrats Have a Majority in the Council and Two Congressmen.

CONCORD, March 11.—The entire returns of the State election are not yet received. The Republicans still claim a majority in the House of 11, which they say will not be reduced below 9. The Democrats have a majority in the Council which will be an obstacle in the way of removals from office. The Democrats elect two Congressmen, Jones in the first district and Bell in the second. Blair, Republican, is elected to Congress in the third district.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Beecher trial was resumed at the usual hour this morning.

Charles Cowley was the first witness. He testified that he had lived in Lowell, Mass., since 1842; he had practised law in Lowell and Boston for the last nineteen years except two years when he was at the war in the volunteer force; he was once a candidate for Attorney General in Massachusetts; in connection with this political matter, he visited New York in the fall of 1871; while here he saw Theodore Tilton; he was introduced to him by Mrs. Woodhull at her house in Twenty-eighth street, New York; a number of persons of both sexes were present on that occassion; he called at the house by Mrs. Woodhull's invitation to meet Mr. Tilton and others; Mrs. Woodhull said that

A GREAT REVOLUTION

was about to take place in regard to the marriage relation, and that Beecher would be its leader; the witness said he did not believe this, and Mrs. Woodhull said that Beecher would have to or be exposed as one who concealed in public his private sentiments; Mrs. Woodhull having said something as to Beecher preaching to a dozen of his mistresses, the witness said that could not be without it being notorious; either Tilton or Mrs. Woodhull then spoke of the number of Beecher's mistresses as being forty; the name of Miss Proctor was mentioned in this connection; Mrs. Woodhull, in a tone which might have been heard by Tilton, spoke of Mrs. Tilton as a woman with whom Mr Beecher had long been enamored; he said there was some doubt as to whether Beecher or Tilton was the father of one of Mrs. Tilton's children; he said that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to her husband, and that Mr. Beecher obtained a retraction from her which a friend of Tilton procured from him at

THE POINT OF THE PISTOL;

He thought she mentioned the name of Moulton; the witness expressed his disbelief in this, and said that if Mrs. Tilton had written one confession she could write another; Mrs. Woodhull said that she was not likely to make another, as that confession was written when Tilton was in some business difficulties; the injustice of some of the marriage laws was discussed, Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull arguing that marriage ought to be a simple contract; the witness expressed different opinions; Mrs. Woodhull said that she favored the abolition of the whold present system of segregated families, and thought that children ought to be brought up in institutions maintained by the Sate; Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull seemed to be enamored of each other; he called her Victoria and she called him Theodore; the witness did not leave until after ten o'clock that evening, and Tilton remained; this occasion was in September, 1871; in the following October, witness stopped in New York on his way to Washington, and called on Mrs. Woodhull in consequence of a note which he had received from her; he was subsequently her counsel in some matters; he was received in the house by Col. Blood, and found Theodore Tilton there with Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Claflin; Mrs. Woodhull said that Mr. Beecher was going to preside at a meeting where she was going to speak on the

RELATIONS OF THE SEXES;

the witness told her that he could not believe that Beecher would preside; Mrs. Woodhull said that he would, and that Tilton was arranging it; Tilton said that Beecher would not express approval of her sentiments, as he had not courage enough, but that he would say he considered her subject a legitimate one for public discussion.

The usual recess was here taken.

After recess, the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Beach. He repeated parts of the conversation as repeated by him in the morning; he said that he had great embarrassment in separating his recollections of what was said from the general impressions made on his mind; in speaking of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton the witness said, Mrs. Woodhull spoke of them as having lived together as husband and wife; she said that they had accepted and acted upon the principles of social freedom; Mr. Tilton said the system of treating women as inferior to men was false, and regulations between them should be made by contract and dissolved by contract; this subject was under discussion about half an hour; I remember Tilton saying that any law which took away the will of the individual was a usurpation; several weeks after this, I had another interview with Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's; in the first interview, Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull conversed in private two or three times; I did not see them sitting close together; they were on a lounge about a foot apart; I noticed no caresses or salutations between them, but I noticed several amorous glances pass between them; I cannot describe an amorous glance, though I have given them many times. [Laughter.] I do not think I could put on one of them now. [Increased laughter.] I do not think there was anything sheepish in the glance; I think the expression was conveyed by the eyes; I did not observe any special smile on his face, or any other feature that I could describe; the expression of his countenance was too evanescent for me to describe; their conversation was conducted in tones of tenderness different from that in which they addressed other persons; Mrs. Woodhull said that Tilton approached nearest her ideal of what a man should be, and I replied that her idea appeared to be reciprocated by Tilton; at the next interview, several weeks after, Mrs. Woodhull told me that she was going to deliver a lecture in New York, and Mr. Beecher would preside; I doubted it, and Tilton said he would not probably endorse free love, but would state that it was a legitimate question for public question; Mrs. Woodhull said if he did not come on the side of the great revolution he could not maintain himself.

This concluded Cowley's testimony when the court adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Beecher trial was resumed at the usual hour. William, Wilkeson was the first witness. He testified: On the morning of Friday, March 29, 1872, Tilton came into my office in the Equitable building, in New York; he was excited and showed me a press proof of an article which he threatened to publish in the Golden Age unless Beecher did him justice; I remonstrated with him against it, and said it would do infinite wrong and injustice; he then said that Bowen had violated his contracts with him on the Independent and the Brooklyn Union, and that his dismissal from these papers had ruined and destroyed him; that Beecher had not come to his help, when he could have saved him with his little finger, and had left him lying where he was with indifference; that he would

PURSUE BEECHER INTO HIS GRAVE;

Nothing was said of Mrs. Tilton, nor did he accuse Beecher of anything else than refusing to help him when he was prostrate; I returned the press proof to Tilton that night, after I had an interview with Mr. Beecher; Moulton called at my office on the previous day with a letter of introduction from Beeecher; after I had read the letter I submitted my plans to him; I told him my plan to avoid the publishing of the scandal and the warfare was to get Bowen to pay Tilton and not let him bring a suit, which might drag along indefinitely; that the Golden Age newspaper should be helped, and to that end the columns of the Christian Union might be used; Moulton approved my plan and I suggested that an agreement should be drawn up between the parties before going away; an arrangement was accordingly made which resulted in

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

being drawn up; it was understood that after the covenant had been signed, all the papers relating to the scandal would be destroyed; I had a conversation with Tilton in which he said that Beecher had made improper proposals to his wife, and that was all the charge he had against him; he then began to tell me of something he had done for Beacher's son Harry, who was in the volunteer service where he had fallen into disgrace; that Tilton had gone to see the Secretary of War and ingrated himself into his favor; that he had told him of the position in which Beecher's son was placed, and he got a commission for him in the regular army; I next saw the tripartite covenant about five o'clock on the evening of April third, when it was brought to my office by Mr. Claflin; a yellow paper was then attached to it; about eleven o'clock on that forenoon, Tilton came into my office excitedly, and said he would not sign the agreement unless it was altered; he called for an engrossed copy of the agreement which was in the safe, and began scratching it and making alterations; I remonstrated with him, but he said that Bowen and Beecher were being taken care of and he would keep himself safe; I know of the publication of the tripartite agreement so far as it was published; I am the party who was instrumental in its publication, and I am not aware that Beecher knew anything about it.

The witness was then cross-examined until recess.

After recess, Wilkeson's cross-examination was resumed: Am a member of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ford & Co.; I married a sister of Mrs. Stanton's; Mrs. Stanton is a lady of high culture and refinement; I never said to her that these charges, if published, would knock the "Life of Christ" higher than a kite; I will tell you what I said if you will allow me.

Mr. Beech objected and the witness continued; in an interview on the 2d of April with Tilton, after the tripartite agreement, I told him Mrs. Stanton had told me that Beecher had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and that Miss Anthony had told her Mrs. Tilton had confessed adultery to her; Mr. Tilton said that Miss Anthony was

A MORBID OLD MAID

and her mind was always dwelling on morbid subjects; the letter of April 2d, 1872, from the witness to Moulton was identified and read by Mr. Beach; it called for the destruction of Beecher's letter of apology which was in his possession; I am a firm believer in

BERCHER'S INNOCENCE

from the first, and an ardent defender of him; I had frequent discussions in which I vindicated him whenever I had opportunity; when I proposed the tripartite agreement in the form in which I presented it, I gave it to Horace B. Claflin; I made one copy of it at the time of the preparation of the draft.

Re-direct examination—Mr. Evarts asked witness as to the conversation which led to the remark that the publication of these charges would knock the "Life of Christ" higher than a kite.

Mr. Beech objected to this, and a lengthy argument ensued between the counsel.

Judge Neilson directed Mr. Evarts to ask the witness what he did say about it.

The witness said: Mrs. Stanton and others were present in the room, and in reply to an inquiry from one of the younger sisters, I replied, "If these charges are true and are made public, of course the 'Life of Christ' will go higher than a kite."

The witness here raised his right arm, and at the word "kite" smacked his finger and thumb in the air; I think I made this gesture when uttering the remark; I understood Tilton when he said to me that improper advances had been made to his wife to mean improper proposals between the time of my planning the publication of the agreement and its actual publication, I think Mr. Cleveland saw me twice about it; he objected to its publication; my object in publishing this agreement was to stop the persecution of this great and good man, as he wanted to see the thing in the courts where it ought to be.

Edward Eggleston was next called. He testified: I am an author, clergyman and editor, and reside in Brooklyn; in the fall of 1868, or spring of 1869, I was a guest at Tilton's house; I was talking to them about Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton asked me if I knew him; I said slightly, and she asked me to go to Page's studio with her and make his acquaintance on the next day; Tilton objected as he thought Beecher would not like to be disturbed; he told Mrs. Tilton she had better go alone, and, therefore, I did not go; on one occasion at Tilton's house, when I was present, a certain lady was also there and Tilton's attentions to her were the subject of remark; I remember making a subsequent call at the house; Mrs. Tilton was not there; I saw the housekeeper who told me Mr. Tilton was absent; this was at eight o'clock in the evening; I returned at nine and he came in shortly after with the same lady; there was a young lady there who said she was a relative of the other lady's; both of the ladies went away afterwards; the lady with Mr. Tilton apologized to the other lady for keeping her out until such a late hour as both watches had stopped.

Cross examined by Mr. Beach: At the time of Tilton's attention to the unmentionable woman, there were a number of people present, and this happened in the back parlor; it was the occasion of the reunion of the Brooklyn Woman's Social Club, and Beecher was there; I made no remarks about their conduct in the house, nor did any other person there that night; I observed it however, and spoke of it to my wife; on the occasion of my talk with Tilton on the ferry boat, he appeared to be very much agitated; on our way home from the office to the boat Tilton had fits of abstraction; I do not remember anything else he talked about that evening; I am a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion and preaching to congregations lying around loose generally. This finished the witness' testimony, and the court adjourned until Monday morning.

LOUISIANA.

The Investigating Committee Ready for Work.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Louisiana Investigating Committee, appointed by Congress to examine into the political complications of Louisiana, met to-day at the office of Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps. In consequence of the non-arrival of election return and other documents relative to the issue, and also the absence of Mr. Frye and Mr. Hoar, the chairman, the committee adjourned.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The Times says: "We have authority from one of the gentlemen named in a Wheeler letter for saying that to-day on official statement will be made by Messrs. Leonard, Zeachariet and Burke to this effect. At every interview with Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Marshall and Wheeler, the three gents first named and particularly Messrs. Hoar and Frye insisted that Mr. Wheeler was their spokesman; that every phase of arbitration should be submitted; that he was fully authorized to act for the committee in their interview with President Grant. At first, he declined to take any part in the adjustment, saying that it was his duty to see the law carried out, but not to participate in matters of State policy only upon assurance of the impossibility of parties immediately concerned in the controversy ever agreeing and asserting that so deeply rooted a suspicion exists in the minds of the Conservatives and Radical eaders of Louisiana, that it would be out of the question for them to place any credence in any pledge they (the Radicals) would make did he reconsider his action. He then said in substance: I have great confidence in the fairness of Mr. Wheeler, and any arrangement you can make with him which will bring about an adjustment of your difficulties will receive what support I can give. The Committee then saw Mr. Wheeler, who immediately left for the Executive mansion. He returned shortly after, saying as he greeted them, I have seen the President and he is thoroughly in earnest concerning this adjustment, and will give it his support. The question was then asked, will the whole Committee, that is, the entire seven act in arbitration? Mr. Wheeler replied, Mr. Potter, I suppose will, as he conveniently can, and if the rest can remain and serve, the whole Committee will arbitrate. He was then asked, would Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Hatter act in arbitration if they would consent to remain and serve, and to this he replied in the affirmative. Far from acting in his individual capacity, it is notorious from the incipiency of the adjustment and in every official statement on the discussion, he acted for the rest and did then. This interview occurred in Mr. Wheeler's room on Twelfth street. Messrs. Frye and Hoar were not present, but their presence throughout the series of interview was not deemed necessary as both gave repeated assurances that Mr. Wheeler acted for them. Messrs. Potter, Phelps and Foster were next seen and all three gave assurance that they would serve on arbitration. This assurance was all that Mr. Wheeler asked, the presence of the others and their agreement that the whole Committee should act in the event of the above consent being obtained, never having been for a moment doubted.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Abstract of Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1875.

Mr. CLAYTON (Arkansas) asked for a decision on a point of order on the resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian territory during the recess.

Messrs. CLAYTON, Morton, Howe and Sherman argued the resolution in order.

Messrs. HAMLIN (Me.) and Thurman contested it was not.

Finally Mr. Anthony moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 22. The Senate then, at 1:45 proceeded to Executive business, after which an adjournment was effected.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1875.

The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed, and Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, spoke in opposition to it.

The resolution was further discussed by Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware, and Christiancy of West Virginia.

SPEECH OF MR. CHRISTIANCY.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY read his speech which was mas mainly an able legal argument against the admission of Pinchback. In conclusion he said: To mo, the whole process of the formation of the Louisiana State government seems to be a circular beginning where it ends and ending where it begins, and with whatever velocity it may be made to revolve, it never moves a step forward from the point where it started. It leaves this Kellogg government, which assumed to elect a Senator in Congress, just where and what it was in its origin, not a Legislature or government of the State of Louisiana, but a body set up, installed and kept in power and imposed upon the State by the Executive department of the Federal government, and deriving all its authority from this Executive action, but I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything which does not admit of mathematical demonstration that the President has had no wish or intention to usurp the power which does not belong to him. Yet, called upon, as he was, for prompt action for the suppression of apprehended violence and insurrection, and prompted by a humane motive of giving protection to the colored population, hundreds of whom had, on several previous occasions, been butchered in cold blood, a motive which does honor to the man, and in which I confess I sympathize with him, and without having all the evidence before us, nor as I think the best legal advice, it is not strange that he should have failed to see clearly the true principle involved, and that he should have erred as any other man under similar circumstances might have erred. But, looking as I think, the facts show that he did upon the Government he had set up as merely temporary until Congress should take the matter off his hands, and doubting, as I think he did, as to the validity of the Kellogg Government, he did what a wise and true hearted statesman should have done under the circumstances. He called upon Congress to make proper provision for the case, and take such measures as they should deem proper, and he has called upon them repeatedly from that day to this, but he has called in vain, and Congress has neglected to act. In all this, I see no evidence of that deliberate usurpation or intention to establish an irresponsible despotism which has been charged, and I repel the charge as one of the extravagances of heated partizanship, which often leads men to believe what in after years, and upon dua reflection, they discover to have been wild and absurd. But here and now, we are endeavoring to discover and apply the truest principle which should govern the question of the admission of Pinchback as a Senator, and, if we are wise, we shall act upon no principle which we should not be willing to see applied to our own States. For, as in the case of individuals, no man can violate the rights of another without endangering his own. So we, as representatives of States and their people, cannot violate the constitutional rights of another State or its people without endangering our own people in mutations which are constantly taking place, and must continue to take place in this and every other popular government. The time may come when our present positions may be reversed, and when those now in a minority may hold the power of enforcing their own views of government, and the poisoned chalice we now present to the State and people of Louisiana may be commended by our own lips. Let us therefore disregard all mere partizanship, and act upon the broad principle of equal justice, which is the highest statesmanship, and refuse to establish a new and at least a questionable principle, which may return to plague inventors.

At the conclusion of his speech, and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and soon afterward adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The unfinished business being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, it was called up immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not" before the word "admitted," so it would read, "Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as Senator from Louisiana," and the question being on the amendment, Mr. Edmunds said it was his understanding that the vote should not be taken to-day, and he would not, therefore, ask the Senate to vote now.

Mr. THURMAN (Ohio) then took the floor and said: The Louisiana matter had been discussed up hill and down hill, but if no Senator was ready to speak now, he would say a few words by way of taking his leave of the subject. In the course of his argument, he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana recognizing the Kellogg Government, and insisted that the Court had no jurisdiction whatever in the case. The decision of the State Court was not binding upon the Senate. The Senate was the exclusive judge of every question in regard to the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, and that power could not be surrendered. No tribunal under Heaven had any authority over the Senate in deciding upon the qualifications of its members. He read from various decisions in support of his position.

Mr. MORTON said the decisions of State Courts were binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving the Constitution and laws of a State, and not involving the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN said: The Senator (Morton) had been away from the bar so long he had become rusty in law. He again quoted from various legal authorities to show that the decision of State Courts were not binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MORTON desired to have read certain decisions.

Mr. THURMAN hoped he would not be further interrupted. If the Senator (Morton) desired to read for the purpose of enlightening himself, it would take more time than he (Thurman) could spare. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then read from decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in support of his argument.

Mr. THURMAN resuming, referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) made a few days ago to the effect that the action of the President in recognizing the Kellogg government, was binding upon the Senate and said it was just the opposite. It was the decision of the Senate and House of Representatives, which was binding on the President, not his decision binding upon Congress.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio had been guilty of discourtesy in accusing him (Morton) of being rusty, though he must say it was a very rare thing for that Senator to be discourteous. Senator Thurman had also charged him with being ignorant of the laws. He then argued that the Senator from Ohio, by his own citations and arguments, had proved himself to be ignorant of law.

Mr. THURMAN disclaimed any intention of being discourteous, and said if he had been away from the bar as long as the Senator from Indiana, he would not take it as discourteous if any Senator should accuse him of being rusty.

Mr. WHYTE followed in favor of Mr. Hdmunds, and on concluding his argument, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

POLITICAL.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The Independent or Greenback Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock A. M.

A special committee of five was appointed to report a plan for forming a national central committee.

Mr. James Buchanan of the Indianapolis Sun, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a preamble and declaration of principles which, after some discussion were adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

The preamble recites that our government is founded upon and derives its power from the people—existing evils have resulted from representatives setting party above popular interests. These evils are chiefly displayed in our monetary system and monopoly which it has engendered, this system being monarchial in principle and subversive of a Republican government, to resist the encroachments of the money power, to stay the tide of corruption and of extravagance, and to place the control and resources and finances of the country in the hands of the people. It has become a duty to organize an Independent party upon the following basis, as no reliance can be placed in existing parties:

First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this Government and adapted to the industrial and commercial needs of the country. To this end, notes of all National and State banks should be withdrawn from circulation, and paper money issued by the Government directly to the people in payment of Government obligations without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private duties, on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt that is by express laws creating it, made payable in metallic money, this money to be interchangeable at the option of holders with registered Government bonds, bearing interest not exceeding three or five per cent. per annum.

Second—This system of finance, will, by stimulating our industries and commerce make the United States the depository of the precious metals of the world.

Third—The adoption of this system, by furnishing sufficient money at a low rate of interest will solve the question of cheap transportation because it enables railroads and the carrying trade to relieve themselves of their loads of debt and lower their rates and enable the people to construct additional lines whenever internal commerce may require.

Fourth—It is the duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country and its manufacturing interests.

Fifth—Great interests of productive industry learn their just recognition at the hands of the government of the people, and with the thorough monetary system here proposed, all these interests can be fully secured.

Sixth—As the public domain is the rightful heritage of the people, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers.

Seventh—It is the duty of the Government to equalize the bounties of soldiers, and to bring to a speedy settlement all other just claims arising from the late war.

Eighth—All the rights, privileges and immunities recognized by the Government should be based on the fact of citizenship, equal rights before the law being secured by the Constitution.

Ninth—We insist on and demand severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of public affairs.

Tenth—Rivers and harbors being under the jurisdiction of the government, should be by it improved when necessary for the commerce of the people.

Eleventh—Through the monetary system herein proposed, there will be established between the citizens of this country a lasting bond of union by giving a common interest in a common government, and bringing peace and prosperity to each and all of the inhabitants.

Twelfth—As all the special privileges and powers conferred on corporations of any kind are granted at the expense of the people, these privileges and powers must be held subordinate to the rights of the people and subject to a supervision and control of power granting them.

A National Executive Committee was then appointed, composed as follows: E. A. Olleman of Indianapolis, was chosen Chairman, and T. B. Buchanan of Indianapolis, Secretary.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

SALEM.

An Extensive Fire.

Special to The Post.]

SALEM, O., March 11 1875.

The Gurney Block in Broadway took fire this morning. The building was owned by Hon. J. T. Brooks, and was occupied by Messrs. Welker & Loyer as a grocery and bakery, L Schillings & Co., as a dry good store, and Carr, Tescher & Co. as a hardware store and billiard saloon and also the photographing establishment of Mr. Stewart. The loss is about $20,000 partly covered

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION BY OUR IRISH FELLOW CITIZENS—OVER 2,000 SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE TURN OUT—IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT HONORED AT THE PEACE AND ORDER OF THE OCCASION.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

A grand and imposing demonstration was made in this city yesterday in honor of Ireland's Apostle and Patron Saint. The weather was not as favorable as could have been wished by the more enthusiastic of our Celtic fellow citizens, but despite this hinderance the celebration proved abundantly successful and will be remembered with gladness by many of the participants.

From an early hour in the morning there was an unusual bustle and activity upon the streets. The strains of martial music echoed throughout the central portion of the city, and the sweet and familiar Irish airs stealing into the chambers of those accustomed to late rising gently awakened the slumberers, reminding them that it was "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." As the new born day grew in age the bustle and activity increased, and soon the principal avenues were packed with a mass of humanity. Many of those you met were decorated in some manner with rich green, while from the windows and housetops floated the beautiful tricolor, showing love both to the land of their nativity and the country of their adoption. A number of early trains brought fresh recruits to the crowds upon the streets. By half-past nine o'clock, however, the stir had somewhat subsided, many of those intending to take part in the parade assembling in the various Catholic Churches for religious exercises.

The religious services were observed according to previous announcement. Then the various organizations—Hibernian, Benevolent and Temperance—began to centre towards the places assigned for their formation. By twelve o'clock the societies were in their respective positions, and the body moved past St. Paul's Cathedral and up Webster avenue in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal—Capt John Gallagher.
Assistants—Eugene J. Smythe and J. D. Buckley.
Chief of Staff—James P. O'Neill.
Adjetant General—L. D. Buckley.
Cathedral Band.
Staff—Peter Carlin, John Griffin, James McGovern, B. J. Kearney, John Grant, Jer. Driscoll, Charles Kane, M. J. Kane, Wm. Berry, John Ford, M. Sheridan, Lt. J. C. Rowan, Thomas C. Hogan, Thomas Murray, Ed. Carney, Thomas Maloney, Ald. C. O'Donnell, P. F. Dhrew, Daniel O'Connell, Henry Doyle, John Devlin, John Fay, Peter Dugan.

Messrs. D. Gallagher, Thomas Murray, C. Hogan and John Ford were suitably dressed, as representatives of the four provinces of Ireland—Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

Carriages.

Allegheny County Marshall—Walter McCabe.
Assistants—John Golden and Thomas Dugan.
Chief of Staff—Domenick Gallagher.
Aids—James Gallagher, Daniel McWilliams and M. C. Dwyer.

FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—J. J. McGuire.
Assistants—Martin Carney and Jas. Moran.
Marshal of Staff—B. Devlin.
Staff—B. Kavanaugh, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Rutledge, Joseph Daly, Thos. Keenan, Michael Nugent, John Gilroy, Richard McGarrall, Peter Farhan, Jeremiah Cahill, John Pierd, Bernard Friel, Patrick Trophy, Alex. McMullin, Frank Malone.

LINE AIDS.

No. 1, Ed. Kinlan; No. 2, W. J. Kennedy; No. 3, James Gallagher; No. 4, Cornelius Hogan; No. 5, James McAndrew; No. 6, J. J. Connelly; No. 7, Thos. Dixon; No. 8, James Rodgers; No. 9, Michael Duffy; No. 10, Patrick McGee; No. 11, John Dhrew; No. 12, Peter McCaffrey; No. 13, Patrick Green; No. 14, Patrick Donnelly; No. 15, Edward O'Brien; No. 16, M. Peel; No. 17, H. Costello; No. 18, Patrick A. Killgallon; No. 19, John McCormick; No. 20, Edward Coyle; No. 21, Patrick McManus; No. 22, Timothy Sullivan; No. 23, Edward Gallagher; No. 24, Matthew McIntyre; No. 25, Edward Kelly; No. 26, James Hampsey; No. 27, John McLaughlin; No. 28, Moses Dean; No. 29, Frank Karrigan; No. 30, Thomas Hart; No. 31, Patrick Curran.

Westmoreland County Marshal—Hugh Maginn.
Assistants—James McCann and Bernard Murray.
Westmoreland Co. Div., A. O. H. comprising thirty men.
Excelsior Cornet Band.
Pittsburgh Div. A. O. H., No. 1, comprising one hundred men.
Pittsburgh Div. A. O. H. No. 2.
Mansfield Div. A. O. H. No. 3, and other divisions.
A. O. H., Div. No. 9.
Walker's Hills Div. A. O. H. No. 12.
Allegheny Masonic Band.
Woods Run Div. A. O. H. No. 13.
Woods Run Cornet Band.
A. O. H., Div. No. 27.
Union Cornet Band.
A. O. H., Div. No. 31.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—Thomas Kelly.
Assistants—Michael Magian and Daniel Reardon.
Aids—Andrew Mellett, James Patterson, James Duane, John Harrington, Michael Kirk, Michael Farrell.
Cant. Fox Cornet Band.
Brotherhood of St. Joseph, with Heflick's Drum Corpse in center of their line.
Allegheny Friendship Band.
St. John's Brootherhood.
Washington Cornet Band followed by a number of St. John's.
American Cornet Band.
Brotherhood of St. Mary's Consolation.
Brotherhood of St. Malachi.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—Nicholas Fitzgerald.
Assistants—Michael Slattery and John Gearing.
Aids—Daniel Sheehan, A. Dugan, Stephen Fitzgerald, J. Hawkins, John Bradshaw, J. W. Donahue, John Victor, M. Cushing, James Banks, John Connoy, Thos. Gallagher, John Lyons, Wm. McKenna, Sr., Patrick Joyce, S. Shanahan, D. Buckley, Michael Masher, M. J. Rogers, Joseph Jackson, Wm. Crogan, John Galvin, Jeremiah McCarthy, P. Cleary, Daniel O'Laughlin, John Sullivan, Master P. Buckley, Master Stephen Fitzgerald.
St. Mary's Cadets.
Mutual Cornet Band.
St. Joseph's Society.
Staley's Cornet Band.
St. Peter's Society.
Keystone Cornet Band.
St. John's Society.
St. John's Cadets.
St. Patrick's Society.
St. John's Society, Birmingham.
St. Martin's Cornet Band.
St. James' Cadets.
St. James' Society.
St. Bridget's Cornet Band.
St. Paul's T. A. Society.
St. Paul's Cadets.
Father Lemming T. A. Society.
Marshal Music.
St. Agnes' T. A. Society.
St. Agnes' Cadets.
Great Western Band.
St. Patrick's T. A. Society.
St. Patrick's Cadets.
St. Mary's T. A. Society.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—Lieut. Anthony Kennedy.
Assistants—James Giltinan, Chief of Staff, Anthony Dean and Edward Mellett.
Aids—Michael Welsh, T. McInerney, Michael Giltinan, Patrick McDonough, Patrick Kerrigan, John Trimble, Thomas Russell, John Kerrigan, John Welsh, Jno. Eagan, Neal Blaner.

Horsemen.

Buggies and carriages to the number of thirty-four.

REVIEWED BY CITY OFFICIALS.

The societies were very prompt in securing their places, and, owing to the chilly atmosphere, the body moved some minutes before the appointed time. Owing to this fact they were not greeted by as full a representation of city officers when they passed City Hall as was intended. Many of the Councilmen had the impression that they would pass that point at two o'clock, and coming there at that hour were greatly disappointed to find that the greater part of the procession had passed. The Mayor, however, and officers whose duties required them to be in the building, occupied positions on the balcony, and greeted the paraders as they passed.

NEATNESS AND ORDER OF THE LINE.

The streets over which the procession passed were lined with people, and as the soul stirring Irish music reached their ears many enthusiastically waved their kerchiefs in commendation of the display in honor of the illustrious St. Patrick and their love for their native land. The rich and beautiful colors of the regalia of the different societies, and the gorgeous banners, bearing appropriate mottoes in letters of guilt, added no little to the appearance of the procession, and such expressions as, "How pretty they look," "Aren't those beautiful sashes," etc., were heard on all sides. One notable ble feature was the absence of all disorderly men, which is common to parades. Usually a squad of policemen is detailed to march with the line, but this rule was set aside yesterday. Indeed there was no necessity for the blue coats. The best of order prevailed throughout the entire procession, and to the credit of the participants be it said, that we observed only one drunken man in the whole line. He was observed by one of the Marshals, who promptly stripped him of his regalia and excluded him from the line.

DISAPPOINTED ALLEGHENIANS.

It was the intention of Grand Marshal Gallagher and his efficient assistants to march the body through several of the principal avenues of Allegheny but owing to the extreme cold this part of the programme was omitted, and the line moved out Penn avenue instead of passing over the Suspension bridge. This proved a great disappointment to the large numbers who remained waiting till a late hour along the sidewalks of the route prescribed. The remainder of the route was passed over. Shortly after three o'clock the head of the line arrived at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood again, and passing to the Cathedral the body dispersed.

The display, considering the chilliness of the atmosphere and other obstacles was exceedingly creditable to all concerned. The procession is said by those who counted to have included over one hundred horsemen, about one thousand Hibernians and eleven hundred members of temperance societies and cadets. The Grand Ma shal and his assistants have occasion to feel proud over the successful management of the display.

In the evening the various lectures and amusements, previously announced, took place. The lectures were generally well attended and netted handsome sums for the benefit of the poor and orphans.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

Three of our enterprising and well known business men have just returned home from celebrating the seventieth birthday of their father, a resident of York county, and an active and staunch Democrat of that stronghold of Democracy. The Gettysburg Compiler has the following in regard to the occurrence:

A FAMILY RE-UNION.

On last Saturday evening there occurred here in Gettysburg one of those pleasant events that very rarely happen. This was the re-union of the family of H. D. Wattles, Esq., to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his birth. There were present the daughters, Mrs. E. J. Fry, wife of Rev. Dr. Fry, of Reading; Mrs. Rev. D. A. Kuhn, of Nevada, Ohio; the three sons, W. W. Wattles, W. Warren Wattles and Wesley W. Wattles, of Pittsburgh, with their wives, and Prof. P. M. Bikle, his son-in-law, also the wife, and youngest daughter, Miss Lulie. As a mark of their high regard and affection for their father, the children presented him with an elegant easy chair, the presentation speech being made by Prof. B. Each one then personally congratulated him upon being spared to this ripe old age, wishing him many happy returns of his birthday anniversary. The sons are prosecuting a successful business as jewelers in Pittsburgh, and the two married daughters are the wives of active Lutheran clergymen. Mr. Wattles himself has been a highly esteemed citizen of Gettysburg for more than forty-five years, and we also heartily congratulate him both upon his arriving at his three score and ten years and in having such a family as any father may be proud of.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION—A WONDERFUL CURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained, and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me no good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood, and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received from your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

CLOSING A BANK.

In Common Pleas Court No. 2 a bill in equity has been filed by Alexander Barton et al., against William H. Mechling, Wm. McKee et al., stockholders in the International Bank of Pittsburgh. Petitioners set forth that on or about May 1, 1873, a partnership was formed under the firm name of the International Bank, for the purpose of carrying on the banking business in the city of Pittsburgh, that the capital stock of said institution was one hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, of which stock three thousand five hundred and seventy shares were taken, amounting to eighty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, but of this sum only thirty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars was actually paid in; that by reason of some of said stockholders failing to pay up their stock in full and others failing to pay at all, the actual capital of said bank is so small that it is unable to do a profitable business, and at a meeting of a majority of the stockholders held March 4, 1875, they resolved to dissolve said partnership and wind up the business. The relief asked is that the co-partnership be declared at an end, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the funds of the firm, that he may distribute the balance among the several co-partners according to their several equities.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 18, 1875.

REMARKS—The weather continues to improve and so does the trade; of course trade in the interior will be restricted for some time on account of the condition of the roads leading to the city; yet the prospect for a large spring trade in most articles is certainly favorable; our rivers are in fine navigable order and trade on the landing is improving. Produce—The receipts have largely increased, particularly of butter, eggs, potatoes and apples—and prices have declined very materially since the date of our last general review. Flour—The market was firm with a good local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some days; leading houses are well supplied and are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Bacon—Prices continue to be well mantained; dealers report a good demand and an active market; the arrangements for supplying this market during the heated term is considered ample; the resumption of navigation will increase the receipts of certain articles largely. Cheese—The demand has fallen off and prices show signs of weakness.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	1,780	Apples, bbls	362
Oats, sks	1,512	Corn, sks	510
Butter, pks	104	Bacon, tcs	66
Bacon, pcs	1,285	Hay, bales	1,330
Wheat, sks	350	Potatoes, bush.	840
Rye, sks	180	Barley, sks	200

The following are the wholesal prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue very large, in fact stocks are accumulating and prices are weakening, holders being willing to accept lower prices, ranging from $2, 2 50@3 25 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is improving slowly. The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote sales at 50@55c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales regular; we can report sales of the former at $2 30@2 40 per gallon; of the latter at $1 16@1 18 per gallon.

ALES—Dealers report a moderate demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The current rates are: porter $10 per barrel; X ale $9; XX ale $10; India ale at $11; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand is slowly but steadily improving. The valne of sales is increasing. The present rates are: Soda ash—common 3¼@3¾c; refined 4@4¼c; pearl ash 8@8½c; potash 7½@8c; fluor spar 2c; manganese 7¼c; arsenic 6c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was entirely devoid of animation; we note small sales at 3@3¼c per pound.

BEANS—The demand for some days has been steadily improving; holders are firm in their views in advance. We quote choice navies at $2@2 10; medium $1 90@2 00 per qushel.

BROOMS—The market was very firm; as prices have undergone no particular change we omit them.

BUTTER—The daily receipts were the largest we have experienced for a long time, and are considerably in excess of the demand; prices are weak and unsatisfactory, at least to holders; we quote prime at 20@22c; choice 25c, with an occasional sale of fancy lots at 28c.

BEESWAX—Steady, with sales at 28@31c per lb;

BROOM HANDLES—We quote choice No 1 plain $17@18; good $15@16; choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $26@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50 per M.

BROOM CORN—In steady demand; the sales were not large as prices are considered steep; we omit figures.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—In fair demand; ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $2; 1 lb do $3 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off; holders are more inclined to sell; the stock in the market is not a large one; we quote in a jobbing way prime Ohio goshen at 16¼@17c; New York do 17@17½c per lb.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The demand is improving; we note sales at $2 50@3 00 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand, fair to prime $10@12; fancy brands $13@14 00 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—In fair demand; sales peaches 3 lb cans at $3 40@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 75@1 90; corn $2 50@2 60.

EGGS—In large supply, with sales at 20@22c per dozen; prices for some time to come will be very uncertain.

FLOUR—Market firm; the jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: choice brands of white winter wheat $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00. Rye flour $5 75@6. Graham flour $5 75@6 00. Oat meal $7 50@8 00.

GROCERIES—The demand is evidently improving for most articles that belong to this heading; sugars are without quotable change; the same may be said of syrups and molasses; the following are the current rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Starch—Common 5½c; silver gloss 9½c; corn 10½c.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10⅝c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8@9c; cut loaf 12c; crushed 11¼c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 72c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 10@12½c per lb.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6 00; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s 4 75; Colgate's Ass't Toilet $4 50; Colgate's $1 75; Ex. Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6s; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d, $1 75; Park Co's Glycerine, per box, 3 doz, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per gross $36 00.

GRAIN—The market was rated a quiet one, presenting nothing very new or important. Wheat was scarcely so active in the West, although there was no change here; we quote choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn was steady, but not very active; we quote shelled at 73@74c per bushel for high mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low mixed; ear was not much fancied; we quote yellow at 76@77c per bushel; mixed 74@75c. Oats are reported steady and more activity was perceptable; we quote white at 65@65½c; mixed 63@64c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 28@1 33 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand at $1 00@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, were large.

HAY—The receipts are steadily increasing; the market was scarcely so firm; sales of baled were made at various prices ranging at $17, 20@23 per ton as per quality; wagon lots sold at $25@27 00 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is arriving more freely; we note sales at 14c per lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 20@1 25.

POTATOES—We can report very liberal receipts; prices have a declining tendency, we quote peachblows from store at $1 06@1 10; peerless 90@95c; other grades at various prices.

POULTRY—We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c per lb; turkeys 15@16c.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was moderately active; the current rates are: Hams 12¾@13c per lb; shoulders s. c. 8¾@9¼c; breakfast bacon 13@13¼c; dried beef 14¼@14½c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides 11¾c; clear rib 12¼c; mess pork at $20 per barrel. Ham sausage 19c. Pigs feet—half bbls $4 00; kegs $2 00. Lard—tierces at 14¼c; half barrels do 15c; in buckets 15½c; in 5 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails do 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17c¼.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged at 2½@3c per lb.

SEEDS—More active; clover $6 65@6 75 at first hands; timothy $2 85@2 90; in a small way at the usual advance.

TALLOW—Is firm; city 8½c; country 7½@7¾c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 18, 1875.

REMARKS—The oil market yesterday was a trifle lower, crude being quoted at $1 65 for United at wells, and transactions being quite limited. Refined was steady but unchanged, the reports from the East indicating a weak and somewhat easier feeling.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 65; Union do $1 60; outside lines $1 57½; Immediate shipment $1 85@1 88½. Sales were light, being 14,700 at bbls at Parkers and 3,300 at other points.

REFINED.

The market is steady and unchanged. Transactions are limited and mostly confined to small lots except a rather light shipping trade by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad; we quote at 11½@12c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 14¾@14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 14½@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Are steady at $1 25 for city make; $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 17.—The Courier says. The market opened at $1 71¼ asked, but gradually declined until $1 65 was reached with sales at intermediate figures at the close; $1 66¼ was bid and there was a better feeling.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 86¼
300 bbls spot	1 87½
500 bbls spot	1 90

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	1 90
500 bbls spot	1 86¼
500 bbls spot	1 87½

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 65
1,000 bbls spot	1 70
2,000 bbls spot	1 66¼
1,500 bbls spot	1 67½
1,500 bbls spot	1 68¾

UNION AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 66
1,200 bbls spot	1 65

PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION.

1,000 bbls spot	1 65

RELIEF AT WELLS.

1,500 bbls spot	1 55

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

1,000 bbls spot	1 85
1,000 bbls spot	1 90
1,000 bbls spot	1 87½

NEW YORK, March 17.—Closing of the 16th: Petroleum prevailed at easier prices with a very light demand; crude in bulk is quoted at 8¼@7¾c; refined at 14¾@14¾c for prompt delivery; cases at 20@21c for shipment; naphtha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is dull and easier; refined is quoted at 14½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 17.—Market nominal at $1 87½; not fully opened yet; very dull.

OIL CITY, March 17.—Market quiet but firm at $1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, March 17.—Market quiet but firm; held at $1 80@1 85.

TIDIOUTE, March 17.—Market is quiet at $1 55 at wells.

PARKERS, March 17.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 65; United $1 60; outside lines $1 57½; immediate shipment at $1 86¼.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Market quiet; S. W. 14¾@14¾c; crude 7¾c; cases 19½c; no sales.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 18, 1875.

CATTLE.

The stock of cattle for sale in the market this week was much heavier than it was last week, which gave the buyers an opportunity of forcing prices down about 25c per 100 lbs. Trade was slow all the week, and at present there are a good many remaining unsold in the pens, the sales for the week only aggregating 1,988 head, against 2,361 head for the same time last week. The war between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Pennsylvania railroad will probably have the effect of bringing some of the Baltimore buyers to our market for their supplies, as at present the Baltimore road cannot bill through to New York, which will likely turn stock this way. The quality of cattle in the market this week was generally pretty good, there being but few stockers and very few common cattle coming forward.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 75@7 00
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 37@6 62
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 00@6 25
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 25@5 62
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 75@5 00

SHEEP.

There was a heavy run of sheep on the market. On Sunday the arrivals were heavier than we have seen in one day for a long time. This had a bad effect on the market, and prices went off about 37½c per 100 lbs. The pens were pretty well cleaned out and but few remained unsold. The prospects of the sheep market for the rest of the week are considered also fair.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 110 lbs	$6 75@7 00
Good 80 to 90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Good 70 to 80 lbs	5 25@5 75

HOGS.

After the publication of our report last week, there was a light run of hogs, and prices gradually advanced until on Friday. Good smooth Philadelphia hogs were sold at $9 per cwt, the highest price they have reached since the close of the war. At the same time Yorkers were bringing $7 50 per cwt. The run, however, was pretty heavy on Sunday and Monday, and prices for the best hogs receded to $8 50 per cwt, at which price they have remained since, although to-day the Philadelphia buyers are not in the market and prices for that class of hogs are only nominal. At present it looks as if the supply of good hogs would be short, and if so we look for prices to stiffen up a little. New York buyers have been taking hold pretty freely to-day, at the prices we quote below.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Best smooth Philadelphia	8 50
Common to medium	8 00@8 25
Yorkers	7 10
Light pigs	6 70@6 90

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 18, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle in the market although not large was about equal to the demand, as buyers were not plenty and then we heard were indifferent about taking hold; in fact we have seldom noticed less indication to operate. The prices were a shade below those of last week; still the decline was less than most people expected. The fact is butchers have become tired of purchasing for cash and selling beef on time; it makes the cash side of the ledger a little short; all things considered it is no wonder the market was a slow one and prices unsatisfactory; at the close of the market those remaining unsold were driven to the Central yards.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Choice 1,500 lbs	$7 25@7 40
Choice 1,400 lbs	7 00@7 15
Prime 1,200@1,300 lbs	6 65@6 90
Good 1,000@1,100 lbs	6 25@6 50
Common	5 00@5 75
Bulls, old cows, etc	3 50@4 50

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were larger than for some time past, although they were not very extensive. The market was a slow one; it dragged all day, closing dull, prices being unsatisfactory; those remaining unsold would be driven to the Central yards; if it was not for the accommodation of their regular dealers butchers would be less indifferent about purchasing at all.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50@7 00
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common	4 25@4 75
Scalawags	2 00@3 00

HOGS.

The supply on sale was a small one but was fully up with the demand; prices were a shade below those of last week.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Best fat hogs	$8 25@8 40
Good smooth swine	7 90@8 15
Common to fair	7 50@7 75

FRESH COWS.

There were but few on sale, and those were mostly common. Thos. Wrick, of Greene county, Pa., had 12 fresh cows and springers, which would not probably average more than $35 per head. Good milkers continue scarce and sell readily at full prices; $60 to $65 each, and extra $70@75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17.—5 P. M.—Rate of discount in the open market for three months', bills was 3¼ per cent. or ¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92⅞@93; account, 93@93⅛; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s 103¼; New York Central 92; Erie 24¼; preferred 38½.

PARIS, March 17.—Rentes 65 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—5-20s, '62, 99⅜.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton quiet at 16¼@16⅝c; futures closed quiet; sales 20,800 bales; March 16¼; April 16½c; May 16⅞; June 17 3-16@17 7-32c; July 17 13-32c; August 17 21-32c; September 17 3 16@17 7-32c; October 16 21 32@16 23-32c. Flour in moderate demand; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@4 85; common to good $5 05@5 10; extra Ohio $5 05@6 30; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour steady at $4@5 10. Corn meal quiet at $3 25@3 85. Wheat dull; receipts 73,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 20@1 23¾; No 3 $1 10@1 12; No 2 Chicago $1 14@1 17; No 2 Milwaukee $1 16@1 18. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley firmer $1 36½. Malt quiet and steady. Corn dull and lower; mixed western 84@85c; yellow 85@85½. Oats dull; receipts 91,000 bushels; mixed western 67@68½c; white 67@70¼c. Hay firm. Coffee dull 16¼@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8@8¼c. Molasses firm at 65@69c. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum closed firm; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 7¼c. Rosin steady at $2 05@2 10. Turpentine quiet at 35½c. Eggs heavy at 30c. Leather firm at 26½@30c. Pork easier at $20 65. Dressed hogs firmer at 9c. Beef steady. Cut meats steady; salted shoulders, bulk, 8c; middles firm; long clear 11@11½c; short clear 11¼@12c. Lard easier 14 3-16c. Butter heavy and irregular; western 13@22c. Cheese unchanged. Clover seed dull and nomina; western 11c. Whisky in fair request at $1 15.

Dry Goods.

There was an improved tone in the market and more activity in the package and jobbing departments. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm. Cheviot shirtings active. Brown ducks and drills in better request. Prints fairly active. Manchester prints reduced to 9c; ginghams and dress goods in good demand. Worsted shawls more active. Woolens quiet. Foreign goods improving.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 17.—There was a fair business and prices were without improvement. Choice Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces that generally range from 8@10c above all other grades were not now so valuable, going as low as X or medium grades. The latter is demand, the former can only be forced off at concessions. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania including XXX and medium grade have been made at 53@56c; Michigan 49@52½c; combing and delain fleeces 60@65c; washed 45@50c; choice superfine and X pulled 50@55c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Flour—demand good at full prices; $4 40@4 85 for spring extras. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring 92¼c; strictly fresh 93¾c; regular spot 92½c; seller April 96¾c; seller May 97c; seller June No 3 87½@88c; rejected 80¼c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 65¼@65¾c spot; 65¾c bid seller April; 71¾c bid seller May; rejected 62¼@62¾c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 53¼c spot or seller April. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1 05@1 06½ spot; $1 02 seller April. Dressed hogs steady; heavy 8¾c; mixed 8¾@8¾c. Pork dull at $19@19 25 spot or seller April; $19 50 seller May. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced to $13 70@13 75 spot or seller April. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 7½c spot; short rib middles 10½c; short clear 10¾c, all loose spot. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 11@1 12. Corn steady at 68@69c. Oats steady at 59@63c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley dull and nominal. Oils firm. Linseen 80c. Lard $1 10@1 12. Eggs quiet at 20c. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged. Clover seed steady at $11@11 25. Pork in fair demand and market firm at $20. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 13¾@14c; kettle 13¼@15c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¾ c; clear 10¾@11c. Bacon firm at 8¾, 11¾, 11¾@11¾c. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at $1 12. Hogs steady; common $7 00@7 25c; fair to medium $7 20@7 90.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Flour firm and in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5@5 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $5 25@6 00; high grades $6 25@8 00. Wheat stronger; red $1 24@1 25, amber $1 25. Rye steady at 95c. Corn in good demand; yellow and mixed 82@83c. Oats advancing; white 68@69c. Pork $20 00@20 25. Lard held at 14@14½c. Whisky quiet at $1 15. Petroleum steady, refined 14½@14¾c; crude 7¼c bulk, Butter declining; New York and Bradford county firsts 26@28c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Eggs steady at 25@26c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 17.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 17. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley in demand at $1 22.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong; No 1 amber $1 28@1 30; No 2 1 25@126. Corn quiet; 66@67c; mixed 65c. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $20 25@20 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 9c; clear rib 12c. Lard firm at 24@14½c. Butter easy, with a downward tendency; western tubs and rolls 20@26. Petroleum nominal at 7¾@7¾c. Coffee dull. Whisky quiet at 14@15c.

Toledo

TOLEDO, March 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 14; No. 2 $1 10¾; amber $1 11; No 1 red $1 14; No 2 Wabash red $1 11¾; No 1 amber Illinois $1 20; No. 2 $1 12¼. Corn d